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THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR

1861

CONTAINING CALENDAR, FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, TIMES OF HIGH WATER, AND OF THE RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN, MOON, AND PLANETS FOR EACH MONTH;

FRUIT OF THE SEASON, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

DRAWN BY MRS. MARGETTS, WITH DESCRIPTIVE LETTERPRESS BY MR. G. W. JOHNSON;

TWELVE ORIGINAL DESIGNS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR; TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ALSO,

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES BY J. BREEN, LATE OF THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY

LISTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OFFICERS, CITY OFFICERS, DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, AND ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED DURING LAST SESSION;

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY, FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, LAW COURTS, LAW AND UNIVERSITY TERMS, STAMPS AND TAXES, POSTAL AND PASSPORT REGULATIONS; ETC., ETC., ETC.

LONDON: PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, STRAND.

JANUARY.

WILD-DUCK SHOOTING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN. Rises. H.	M.	Sets. H.	M.	MOON. Rises.	Sets.	Age Dys	HIGH WATER AT London Bridge. Morn.	Aftern.	Liverpool Dock. Morn.	Aftern.
1	Tu	*Circumcision*	8	8	4	0	9 52	10 15	20	—	5 6	1 44	2 6
2	W	Venus rises 5h. 36m. a.m.	8	8	4	1	11 14	10 27	21	5 28	5 51	2 29	2 51
3	Th	Fat. Accident at Polytechnic Institution, 1859	8	8	4	2	Morn.	10 42	22	6 13	6 37	3 15	3 39
4	F	Mdlle. Rachel died, 1858	8	8	4	3	0 38	11 0	☾	7 1	7 26	4 4	4 32
5	S	Transfer Day	8	7	4	4	2 3	11 22	24	7 54	8 24	5 2	5 37
6	S	*Epiphany*	8	7	4	6	3 27	11 48	25	8 59	9 36	6 14	6 53
7	M	Battle of New Orleans, 1815	8	7	4	7	4 48	Aftern.	26	10 15	10 57	7 35	8 15
8	Tu	*Lucian* Fire Insurance due	8	6	4	8	6 1	1 13	27	11 37	—	8 50	9 22
9	W	Royal Exchange burnt, 1838	8	6	4	10	7 1	2 15	28	0 12	0 44	9 51	10 18
10	Th	Penny Post established, 1840	8	5	4	11	7 47	3 27	29	1 13	1 40	10 43	11 5
11	F	Hilary Terms begins	8	5	4	12	8 19	4 43	●	2 5	2 27	11 27	11 48
12	S	French National Guard disbanded, 1852	8	4	4	14	8 45	6 0	1	2 49	3 10	—	0 7
13	S	1ST S. AFT. EPIPH.	8	3	4	15	9 3	7 13	2	3 29	3 48	0 26	0 43
14	M	Oxford Lent Term begins	8	2	4	17	9 18	8 25	3	4 5	4 23	1 1	1 18
15	Tu	Orsini's Attempt to assassin. Napoleon III., 1858	8	2	4	18	9 31	9 35	4	4 40	4 57	1 35	1 53
16	W	Battle of Corunna, 1809	8	1	4	20	9 44	10 42	5	5 15	5 30	2 8	2 25
17	Th	Jupiter rises 6h. 44m. p.m.	8	0	4	22	9 57	11 50	6	5 47	6 3	2 41	2 58
18	F	*Prisca* Old Twelfth Day	7	59	4	23	10 12	Morn.	7	6 20	6 37	3 15	3 34
19	S	Watt born, 1736	7	58	4	25	10 29	1 0	☽	6 56	7 16	3 54	4 16
20	S	2ND S. AFT. EPIPH.	7	57	4	27	10 52	2 11	9	7 38	8 4	4 42	5 14
21	M	*Agnes*	7	56	4	28	11 19	3 21	10	8 36	9 14	5 52	6 30
22	Tu	*Vincent*	7	55	4	30	11 59	4 29	11	9 52	10 32	7 10	7 51
23	W	Duke of Kent died, 1820	7	53	4	32	Aftern.	5 31	12	11 13	11 50	8 28	9 2
24	Th	Indian Mutiny, 1857	7	52	4	33	1 59	6 21	13	—	0 24	9 30	9 56
25	F	*Convers. of St. Paul*	7	51	4	35	3 17	7 0	14	0 52	1 18	10 21	10 43
26	S	Sunday Schools estab., 1784	7	50	4	37	4 42	7 32	○	1 43	2 5	11 5	11 27
27	S	*Septuagesima*	7	48	4	39	6 7	7 55	16	2 27	2 49	11 47	—
28	M	Prescott died, 1859	7	47	4	40	7 34	8 14	17	3 9	3 29	0 7	0 28
29	Tu	Wellington College op., 1859	7	45	4	42	8 59	8 33	18	3 50	4 8	0 46	1 7
30	W	Charles I. beheaded	7	44	4	44	10 23	8 50	19	4 29	4 50	1 28	1 49
31	Th	Hilary Term ends	7	43	4	46	11 50	9 8	20	5 11	5 29	2 7	2 28

THE LIBERATORS OF SICILY—COLONEL TÜRR AND GENERAL GARIBALDI.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, February 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

His Royal Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel-Buisici, PRINCE CONSORT, DUKE OF SAXE, PRINCE OF COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., born August 26, 1819.

The children of her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, January 25, 1858.

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1841.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Her Royal Highness Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

George-Frederick-William Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819.

Victoria-Mary-Louisa, DUCHESS OF KENT, her Majesty's mother, born August 17, 1786; married, in 1818, to the Duke of Kent, who died January 23, 1820.

Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge, by whom she has issue George-William, Augusta-Caroline, and Mary-Adelaide.

George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K.G., KING OF HANOVER, cousin to her Majesty, born May 27, 1819; married, February, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg, and has a son.

Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27, 1833.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain	Viscount Sydney.
Vice-Chamberlain	Viscount Castlerosse.
Lord Steward	Earl of St. Germans.
Treasurer of the Household	Viscount Bury.
Comptroller of the Household	Lord Proby.
Master of the Household	Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph.
Secretary of Board of Green Cloth	E. M. Browell, Esq.
Keeper of the Privy Purse	Colonel Sir C. Phipps.
Secretary	H. T. Harrison, Esq.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.
Master of the Horse	Marquis of Ailesbury.
Clerk Marshal	Lord A. Paget.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Bessborough.

PRINCE CONSORT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole	Earl Spencer.
Treasurer	Colonel Sir C. Phipps
Private Secretary	Major-General Hon. C. Grey.
Clerk Marshal	Colonel Hon. A. N. Hood.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal	Lord Kingsdown.
Treasurer and Cofferer	Colonel Sir C. Phipps.
Keeper of the Privy Seal	Sir W. Dunbar, Bart.
Secretary and Clerk of Council	J. R. Gardiner, Esq.
Attorney-General	W. J. Alexander, Esq.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

	British Ambassadors, &c., Abroad.	Foreign Ambassadors in England.
America	Lord Lyons	Hon. George M. Dallas
Austria	Lord Augustus Loftus	Count d'Apponyi
Bavaria	Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bart.	Baron de Cetto
Belgium	Lord Howard de Walden, G.C.B.	M. van de Weyer
Brazil	W. Dougal Christie Esq.	Com. de C. Moreira
Central America,	George Fagan, Esq.	Senor Carlos Gutierrez.
Chili	W. T. Thomson, Esq.	
Denmark	A. B. Paget, Esq.	M. Thorben de Bille
Equator	Walter Cope, Esq.	Senor F. Corvaia
France	Earl Cowley, G.C.B.	Count de Persigny
German Conf.	Sir Alexander Malet, Bart.	J. G. Behrends, Esq. (Cons.)
Greece	Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Wyse, K.C.B.	M. Tricoupi
Hanover	H. F. Howard, Esq.	Count Kielmansegge
Hanse Towns	John Ward, Esq.	M. Rücker
Mexico	Sir Chas. L. Wyke, K.C.B.	Don Thomas Murphy
Netherlands	Lord Napier	Baron Bentinck
New Granada	Philip Griffith, Esq.	Don Juan De F. Martin
Persia	Charles Alison, Esq.	Hassan Ali Khan
Portugal	Sir A. C. Magenis, K.C.B.	Count de Lavradio
Prussia	Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B.	Count Bernstorff
Russia	Sir J. F. Crampton, Bt., K.C.B.	Baron de Brunnow
Sardinia	Sir James Hudson, K.C.B.	Marquis d'Azeglio
Saxony	Hon. C. A. Murray	Count Vitzthum d'Eckstädt
Spain	Sir Andrew Buchanan, K.C.B.	Senor Don Xavier Isturiz
Sweden	Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham	Count Platen
Switzerland	Capt. Hon. E. A. J. Harris, R.N.	J. Rapp, Esq. (Cons.-Gen.)
Two Sicilies	Hon. H. G. Elliot	Count de Ludolf
Turkey	Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B.	M. Musurus
Wurtemberg	G. J. R. Gordon, Esq.	B. Hebeler, Esq. (Cons.-Gen.)

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury	Viscount Palmerston.
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Campbell.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Lord President of the Council	Earl Granville, K.G.
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll.
Secretaries of State — Home Department	Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis.
Secretaries of State — Foreign Affairs	Lord John Russell.
Secretaries of State — Colonies	Duke of Newcastle.
Secretaries of State — War	Right Hon. S. Herbert.
Secretaries of State — India	Right Hon. Sir C. Wood.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Duke of Somerset.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. T. M. Gibson.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Sir G. Grey.
President of the Poor-law Board	Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.
Postmaster-General	Lord Stanley of Alderley.
First Commissioner of Works	Right Hon. W. T. Cowper.
Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. E. Cardwell.

(The above form the Cabinet.)

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable	Earl of Erroll.
Keeper of the Great Seal	Earl of Selkirk.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal	J. H. Mackenzie, Esq.
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Panmure, K.T.
Knight Marshal	Duke of Hamilton.
Master of the Household	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Lord High Commissioner	Earl of Mansfield.
Lord Clerk Register	Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.
Deputy Lord Clerk Register	W. P. Dundas, Esq.
Lord Justice General	Right Hon. D. McNeill.
Lord Justice Clerk	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Advocate	Right Hon. J. Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General	E. F. Maitland, Esq.
Commander of Forces	Major-General D. A. Cameron, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant-General	Colonel Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Earl of Carlisle, K.G.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. E. Cardwell.
Under Secretary	Sir T. Larcom, K.C.B.
Chief Clerk	R. N. Matheson, Esq.
Keeper of the Privy Seal	Right Hon. E. Cardwell.
State Steward	Viscount St. Lawrence.
Private Secretary to State Steward	J. Hatchell, jun., Esq.
Chamberlain	Captain P. Butler
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. M. Brady.
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor	M. Perrin, Esq.
Master of Rolls	Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. R. Deasy.
Solicitor-General	Thos. O'Hagan, Esq.
Commander of Forces	General Sir George Brown, G.C.B.
Military Secretary	Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Whitmore

CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR—Right Hon. WILLIAM CUBITT (Langbourne, 1851).

SHERIFFS—James Abbiss, Esq., Alderman; Andrew Lusk, Esq.

UNDER-SHERIFFS—Octavius T. Eagleton, Esq., Charles Gammon, Esq.

CHAMBERLAIN—Benjamin Scott, Esq.

RECORDER—Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C.

ALDERMEN.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

Laurie, Sir Peter, Knt.	Aldersgate	1826
Copeland, William Taylor, Esq.	Bishopsgate	1829
Wilson, Samuel, Esq.	Bridge Without	1831
Humphery, John, Esq.	Aldgate	1835
Carroll, Sir George	Candlewick	1840
Duke, Sir James, Bart.	Farringdon Without	1840
Musgrove, Sir John, Bart.	Broad-street	1842
Challis, Thomas, Esq.	Cripplegate	1843
Sidney, Thomas, Esq.	Billingsgate	1844
Moon, Sir Francis Graham, Bart.	Portsoken	1844
Salomons, David, Esq.	Cordwainer	1848
Finnis, Thomas Quested	Tower	1848
Carden, Sir Robert Walter	Dowgate	1849
Wire, David Williams	Walbrook	1851
Carter, John	Cornhill	1851

THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

Muggeridge, Sir Henry, Knt.	Castle Baynard	1851
Rose, William Anderson, Esq.	Queenhithe	1854
Lawrence, William, Esq.	Bread-street	1855
Hale, W. S., Esq.	Coleman-street	1856
Phillips, Benjamin Samuel, Esq.	Farringdon Within	1857
Gabriel, Thomas, Esq.	Vintry	1857
Mechi, John Joseph, Esq.	Lime-street	1858
Allen, W. F., Esq.	Cheap	1858
Conder, Edward, Esq.	Bassishaw	1858
Abbiss, James, Esq.	Bridge Within	1859

BANK OF ENGLAND.

GOVERNOR—Bonamy Dobree, Esq. | DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—A. Latham, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Baring, Esq.	Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esq.
Henry Wollaston Blake, Esq.	Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.
John William Birch, Esq.	John Gellibrand Hubbard, Esq.
Travers Buxton, Esq.	Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq.
Stephen Cave, Esq.	Charles Frederick Huth, Esq.
Edward Henry Chapman, Esq.	George Lyall, Esq.
Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq.	James Malcolmson, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Charles Pascoe Greenfell, Esq.	Alexander Matheson, Esq.
Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq.	James Morris, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq.	Sheffield Neave, Esq.
John Benjamin Heath, Esq.	George Warde Norman, Esq.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

TREASURY.

Lords Commissioners—Viscount Palmerston. Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; E. H. K. Hugessen, Esq.; Sir Wm. Dunbar, Bart.; John Bagwell, Esq.
Joint Secretaries—Hon. H. B. Brand, S. Laing, Esq.
Assistant Secretary—G. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Audit. Civil List—G. Arbuthnot, Esq.
Principal Clerks—J. Shelley, Esq., W. H. Stephenson, Esq., W. G. Anderson, Esq., W. Seton, Esq.
Private Secretaries to First Lord—C. G. Barrington, Esq., Hon. E. Ashley.
Solicitor—H. R. Reynolds, Esq.

EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Comptroller—Lord Monteagle.
Assistant—Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan.
Chief Clerk—F. F. Ottey, Esq.
Private Secretary to Chancellor—C. L. Ryan, Esq.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Lord President—Earl Granville, K.G.
Clerk of Council—Arthur Helps, Esq.
Chief Clerk—C. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Registrar—H. Reeve, Esq.
Private Secretaries to Lord President—Lord F. Cavendish, G. W. Randolph, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

President—Earl Granville.
Vice-President—Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
Secretary—R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.
Assistant Secretaries—J. Sykes, Esq., F. R. Sandford, Esq.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Superintendent—H. Cole, Esq., C.B.
Assistant Secretary—N. M'Leod, Esq.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Lord Great Chamberlain—Lord Willoughby D'Eresby.
Deputy—Sir A. C. Clifford.

CROWN OFFICE.

Clerk of Crown—C. Romilly, Esq.
Chief Clerk—J. R. Naylor, Esq.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

Lord Privy Seal—Duke of Argyll.
Chief Clerk—W. Goodwin, Esq.
Private Secretary—W. Campbell, Esq.

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Under Secretaries—Earl De Grey and Ripon, Sir B. Hawes.
Assistant Under Secretary—J. R. Godley, Esq.
Secretary for Military Correspondence—Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B.
Chief Clerk—H. R. Drewry, Esq.
Assistant Clerk—K. Bacon, Esq.
Private Secretary—J. M. Maynard, Esq.
Private Secretary to Sir B. Hawes—J. W. Cooper, Esq.
Private Secretary to Earl De Grey and Ripon—B. M. Seton, Esq.
Inspector-General of Forts—Sir J. Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B.
Deputy—Lieut.-Col. H. C. C. Owen, C.B.
Assistants—Major Jervois, R.E., Capt. Belfield, R.E., Capt. D. Galton, R.E.
Superintendent of Pensioners—Col. Sir A. M. Tulloch, K.C.B.
Assistant—Col. J. Crofton.
Chief Commissioner—J. W. Smith, Esq., C.B.
Director-General of Army Medical Department—Dr. J. Gibson.
Chaplain-General—Rev. C. R. Gleig.
Director of Stores, &c.—Capt. Caffin, R.N., C.B.
Assistant—D. Ramsay, Esq.
Director of Contracts—T. Howell, Esq.
Accountant-General—R. C. Kirby, Esq.
Assistant Accountant-General—W. Brown, Esq.
Solicitor—C. M. Clode, Esq.

IRISH OFFICE.

Chief Secretary—Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell.
Private Secretary—T. H. Burke, Esq.
Clerk—R. M. Bland, Esq.

HOME OFFICE

Secretary of State—Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis.
Under Secretaries—Geo. Clive, Esq., H. Waddington, Esq.
Chief Clerk—H. J. Knyvett, Esq.
Private Secretary—M. Drummond, Esq.
Librarian—J. F. Kitching, Esq.

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Under Secretaries—Lord Wodehouse, E. Hammond, Esq.
Chief Clerk—G. L. Conyngham, Esq.
Private Secretary—Hon. G. F. S. Elliot.
Assistant Secretary—Jas. Murray, Esq.
Librarian—E. Hertslet, Esq.

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Secretary of State—Duke of Newcastle.
Under Secretaries—C. S. Fortescue, Esq., Sir F. L. Rogers.
Assistant Secretary—T. F. Elliott, Esq.
Chief Clerk—G. Gardiner, Esq.
Private Secretary—G. D. Englehart, Esq.
Registrar—W. A. Nunes, Esq.
Librarian—W. Halksworth, Esq.

INDIA OFFICE.

Secretary of State—Sir C. Wood.
Under Secretaries—T. G. Baring, Esq., Sir G. Clerk.
Assistant Secretary—J. C. Melvill, Esq.
Vice-President—Sir F. Currie.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

General-Commanding-in-Chief—Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Military Secretary—Lieut.-General Sir C. Yorke, K.C.B.
Private Secretary—Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. Macdonald, C.B.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Adjutant-General—Major-General Sir J. G. Scarlett, K.C.B.
Deputies—Major-Gen. W. F. Forster, K.H., Colonel Sir T. Troubridge.
Assistant Deputy—Colonel J. R. Pipon.
Chief Clerk—E. Houndle, Esq.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Quartermaster-General—Major-Gen. Sir R. Airey, K.C.B.
Deputy—Col. Hon. A. Gordon, C.B.
Assistant Deputy—Colonel T. O'Brien.
Confidential Clerk—J. O'Neil, Esq.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Paymaster-General—Right Hon. W. Hutt.
Assistant Paymaster-General—M. H. Foster, Esq.
Chief Clerk—P. Godfrey, Esq.

ADMIRALTY.

Lords Commissioners—Duke of Somerset, Vice-Admiral Sir R. S. Dundas, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Hon. F. T. Pelham, C.B., Capt. Chas. Eden, C.B., Capt. Chas. Frederick, S. Whitbread, Esq.
Secretaries—Lord Clarence Paget, W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B.
Accountant-General—Sir R. M. Bromley, K.C.B.
Comptroller—Sir B. W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B.
Storekeeper-General—Hon. R. Dundas.
Chief Clerk—C. H. Pennell, Esq.
Private Secretary—Capt. J. Moore.

ROYAL MARINE OFFICE.

Deputy Adjutant-General—Major-Gen. S. R. Wesley.
Assistant Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Col. G. C. Langley.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President—Rt. Hon. T. Milner Gibson.
Vice-President—Right Hon. W. Hutt.
Secretaries—James Booth, Esq., Sir J. Emerson Tennent.
Registrar—E. A. Bowring, Esq.
Private Secretary to President—H. G. Calcraft, Esq.
Private Secretary to Vice-President—W. W. E. Tennent, Esq.
Assistant Secretary to Marine Department—T. H. Farrer, Esq.
Accountant—H. R. Williams, Esq.
Legal Assistant—W. D. Fane, Esq.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Director—A. Fonblanque, Esq.
Assistant—R. Valpy, Esq.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Commissioners—Hon. C. A. Gore, Hon. J. K. Howard.
Principal Clerks—R. Rotton, Esq., J. F. Redgrave, Esq.
Solicitor—H. Watson, Esq.

WORKS, PARKS, AND BUILDINGS.

Chief Commissioner—Right Hon. W. F. Cowper.
Secretary—A. Austin, Esq.
Assistant Secretary—G. Russell, Esq.
Private Secretary—J. B. Carter, Esq.
Solicitor—J. Gardiner, Esq.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Lord Warden—H.R.H. the Prince Consort.
Chancellor—Lord Kingsdown.
Secretary—J. R. Gardiner, Esq.

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General—Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Secretary—Sir Rowland Hill.
Assistant Secretaries—J. Tilly, F. Hill, Esqrs.
Private Secretary—O. T. Barlow, Esq.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Chairman—Right Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.
Deputy—F. Goulburn, Esq.
Secretary—W. Maclean, Esq.
Assistant Secretary—F. G. Gardner, Esq.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE.

Chairman—C. Pressly, Esq.
Deputy—C. J. Herries, Esq.
Secretary—T. Keogh, Esq.
Assistant Secretaries—T. Dobson, Esq., T. Sargent, Esq.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Chairman—Edward Romilly, Esq.
Secretary—C. Macaulay, Esq.

POOR-LAW BOARD.

President—Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.
Secretaries—Chas. Gilpin, Esq., H. Fleming, Esq.
Assistant Secretaries—W. G. Lumley, Esq., F. Fletcher, Esq.

CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General—Sir R. Bethell.
Solicitor-General—Sir W. Atherton.
Queen's Advocate—Sir J. D. Harding.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. G. S. Lefevre, K.C.B.
Secretary—J. G. Maitland, Esq.
Registrar—H. Mann, Esq.

COPYHOLD, &c., COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Wm. Blamire, Esq., G. Darby, Esq., H. C. Mules, Esq.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

Unpaid Commissioner—Right Hon. R. Lowe.
Chief Commissioner—P. Erle, Esq.
Secretary—H. M. Vane, Esq.

ESTATES COMMISSION.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners—The Archbishops, Bishops, &c.
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QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice—Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Bart.
Judges—Sir William Wightman, Sir Charles Crompton, Sir Hugh Hill, Sir Colin Blackburn.

COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice—Sir Wm. Erle.
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Attorney-General—T. F. Ellis, Esq.
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Queen's Advocate—Sir J. D. Harding, D.C.L.
Advocate-General—R. J. Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L.
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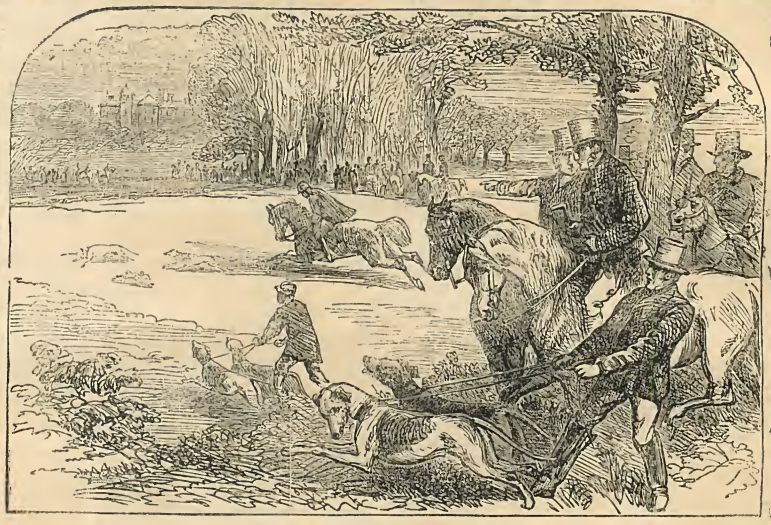
Commissioners—W. J. Law, Esq., W. Nicholls, Esq.
Chief Clerk—C. Dance, Esq.

FEBRUARY.



COURSING.

D. of M.	D. of W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	MOON. Rises	MOON. Sets	Age	HIGH WATER AT London Bridge. Morn.	London Bridge. Aftern.	Liverpool Dock. Morn.	Liverpool Dock. Aftern.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Dys				
1	F	New River commenced, 1608	7 41	4 48	—	9 26	21	5 50	6 13	2 51	3 13
2	S	Princess Royal left Engl., 1858	7 40	4 49	1 14	9 52	☾	6 35	6 58	3 36	4 1
3	S	SEXAGESIMA	7 38	4 51	2 37	10 26	23	7 23	7 51	4 29	5 3
4	M	Fair on Thames, 1814	7 36	4 53	3 52	11 9	24	8 25	9 6	5 44	6 28
5	Tu	*Agatha*	7 35	4 55	4 56	Aftern.	25	9 50	10 36	7 14	8 2
6	W	Priestley died, 1804	7 33	4 57	5 45	1 12	26	11 24	—	8 43	9 17
7	Th	Treaty with Russia, 1859	7 31	4 59	6 21	2 27	27	0 5	0 39	9 47	10 12
8	F	Battle of Kooshab, 1857	7 29	5 0	6 47	3 41	28	1 9	1 34	10 37	10 57
9	S	Roman Republic estab., 1849	7 28	5 2	7 8	4 58	●	1 59	2 19	11 15	11 33
10	S	QUINQUAGESIMA	7 26	5 4	7 23	6 9	1	2 37	2 55	11 51	—
11	M	Washington born, 1732	7 24	5 6	7 38	7 19	2	3 13	3 29	0 7	0 23
12	Tu	Shrove Tuesday	7 22	5 8	7 52	8 28	3	3 45	3 59	0 37	0 52
13	W	Ash Wednesday	7 20	5 10	8 5	9 36	4	4 14	4 30	1 8	1 22
14	Th	*St. Valentine*	7 18	5 11	8 19	10 45	5	4 44	4 58	1 36	1 50
15	F	Saturn rises 5h. 54m. p.m.	7 17	5 13	8 36	11 54	6	5 12	5 27	2 5	2 19
16	S	Dr. Kane died, 1857	7 15	5 15	8 54	Morn.	7	5 41	5 57	2 35	2 51
17	S	QUADRAGESIMA	7 13	5 17	9 20	1 4	8	6 13	6 31	3 9	3 29
18	M	Luther died, 1546	7 11	5 19	9 54	2 12	☽	6 51	7 13	3 51	4 18
19	Tu	Expl. at Lundhill Coll., 1857	7 9	5 21	10 39	3 15	10	7 40	8 13	4 51	5 34
20	W	Joseph Hume died, 1855	7 7	5 22	11 37	4 10	11	8 56	9 43	6 21	7 6
21	Th	Lord Palmerston res., 1858	7 5	5 24	Aftern.	4 54	12	10 28	11 14	7 52	8 34
22	F	Trial of Lord Cochrane, 1814	7 3	5 26	2 8	5 28	13	11 56	—	9 9	9 36
23	S	Cato-street Consp. arr., 1820	7 0	5 28	3 34	5 55	14	0 31	0 58	10 0	10 23
24	S	2ND S. IN LENT	6 58	5 30	5 2	6 17	15	1 22	1 45	10 43	11 3
25	M	*St. Matthias*	6 56	5 31	6 29	6 35	○	2 5	2 25	11 24	11 44
26	Tu	Thomas Moore died, 1852	6 54	5 33	7 57	6 53	17	2 46	3 6	—	0 4
27	W	Jupiter rises 3h. 32m. p.m.	6 52	5 35	9 27	7 11	18	3 26	3 46	0 24	0 44
28	Th	Indian Mutiny com., 1857	6 50	5 37	10 55	7 32	19	4 6	4 27	1 5	1 25

TURIN.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE FRUITS OF THE SEASON.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

TRUE to the character of January, let us look upon the past fruits as well as those of the present—not merely upon those of past months, but of those of past years, and centuries of years. Let us sing a song of former days whilst we touch the strings of an appropriate accompaniment of more modern times.

Our Artist has represented grapes among the fruits of the season, and thanks are due to our gardeners' skill that they are so. Glass to exclude the cold that prevails without, and to retain the heat imparted artificially within, enables us thus to retard them and defy the seasons.

Grapes at this season are merely preserved upon the vines; forcing them is an achievement of comparatively modern date. No such triumph had been accomplished by the Romans, though Lucullus brought cherries from Pontus, though he paid eighty thousand pounds for his villa at Misenum, and though, in passing from one residence to another, "he changed his climate with the storks and the cranes."

Although forcing the grape was unknown to the Roman gardener, yet he, like his English successor, though less successfully, endeavoured to prolong the enjoyment of its fruit until "the time of its vintage came again."

It seems that the Romans preserved the grapes in glass vessels upon the vines. In Martial's Epigrams occurs an allusion to this practice, which Fletcher thus faithfully, though not elegantly, translates:—

> Who that the famed Alcinous' garden sees
> May well prefer, Eutelius, thine to his.
> Lest nipping winter pierce the purple grapes,
> And on the vines smart frosts commit their rapes,
> Thy vintage in a gem encased lies.
> And the grapes covered, not hidden from our eyes.
> So female shapes shine through their tiffany,
> And pebbles in the waters numbered be
> What would not nature free to wit impart,
> Since winter's made an autumn by thy art?

From this passage Sir J. Banks inferred that the Romans cultivated the vine in glazed buildings: but that it merely alludes to the practice we have mentioned is confirmed by the more explicit narrative in Pliny's "Natural History." That historian states (l. xiv. c. 1.) that in his time the varieties of grapes were infinite, differing in size, colour, taste, &c.; some purple, others red, and a third sort green; the white and black were common everywhere. Some were late, others early; and, whilst some required to be eaten as soon as ripe, others would keep for a long time in good preservation. Some kinds had their bunches inclosed in glass vessels whilst hanging on the vines, and melted pitch was used to exclude the air from entering round the stalks, and thus old grapes were preserved upon the branches until new grapes came.

In England, even as late as 1629, Parkinson, *the* gardener of his day, tells us enough to show that the grape-vine was scarcely attended to then, even when grown against a wall and so far were gardeners in those days from attempting to grow grapes to ripen in winter, that he does not even mention such a possibility, but has a chapter in his "Paradisus" devoted to the mode of preserving them through that season in sand The time for the culture of grapes in the vinery was dawning, however, for mention is made of glasses for the protection of plants, and of trees being grown in boxes placed under temporary structures, and of "some comfort being given them in the colder times by a stove." Nevertheless, nearly a century elapsed before anything like a hothouse for the culture of the vine was erected, and the honour of being the birthplace of such a structure belongs to Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland. The description of this structure occurs in Switzer's "Practical Fruit Gardener," published in 1724, which work has a chapter devoted to the "Forcing of Grapes, &c." The erection of this vinery was rather the result of accident than of design. "About 1715 hollow sloped walls were built at Belvoir, according to the design of Mr. N. Fasio Duilhier, then tutor to the Marquis of Tavistock, and the ripening of the grapes was endeavoured to be hastened by having large fires burning behind the walls from Lady Day to Michaelmas.—(Lawrence's "Fruit Gardener's Kalendar," 1718, p. 22.) The walls, failing to produce the early ripening effects desired, were next covered with glass, and this led to the erection of the first regularly glazed forcing-house for vines in this country of which we have any account.—(Switzer's "Fruit Garden," p. 318.) It seems extraordinary that the employment of such a structure for this purpose was not before suggested, for we know that the forcing of cucumbers had been practised, and greenhouses and hothouses, for preserving exotic shrubs through our winter, had been in use half a century. Evelyn mentions Loader's orangery in 1662, and those of the Duke of Lauderdale and Sir Henry Capel. The last-mentioned gentleman also had a myrtillium The greenhouse and hothouse in Chelsea Garden were noticed by the same author, as well as by Ray in 1685. "What was very ingenious," says Evelyn, "was the subterraneous heat conveyed by means of a stove under the conservatory all vaulted with brick, so that Watts, the gardener, has the doors and windows open in the hardest frosts, excluding only the snow." In our days "Grapes in January" are as usual as "Ice in June," and on New Year's Day black Hamburg grapes may be purchased in Covent-garden Market at from five to seven shillings per pound.—*Johnson on the Vine.*

Pears are now in season, and among them some of our best varieties. How marvellously has this fruit been multiplied in the number of its varieties, as well as improved in quality and in rapidity of fruitfulness! Formerly the distich was not much of an exageration,

> He who plants pears
> Plants for his heirs.

But now, by dint of grafting and good cultivation, both seedlings and established trees are rendered productive in a very few years.

In 1629, when Parkinson flourished, there were but sixty-four varieties of pears, *but now* Dr. Hogg, in his "Fruit Manual," enumerates more than two hundred and eighty which are in various degrees worthy of cultivation, but there are many hundreds more of inferior quality. Among the best now, "melting and perfumed," for dessert, are the Easter Beurré, Forelle, Jean de Witte, Ne plus Meuris, Suzette de Bavay, Winter Bon Chretien, Winter Nelis, and Zepherin Gregoire. Let us jot down a few notes on some of these. The Forelle, or Trout Pear, is so called on account of its being dotted over with red spots like that fish, though much more abundantly: it is believed to be a native of North Saxony, and was introduced into this country by the late Mr. Knight about the year 1820. The Winter Bon Chretien, besides being one of the most delicious pears for which we are indebted to the French, has the additional interest that it is believed to be the oldest of all the varieties at present cultivated, that it is the Crustuminum of the Romans described by Pliny, and that at the opening of the Christian era it received its present name. The Winter Nelis was raised by a gentleman of that name residing at Mechlin, and first came into repute about the year 1818.

But we must pass on to the quince, which is also peculiarly a fruit of these months, and we never knew a palate that was not applausive of a spoonful of this fruit's marmalade mingled with the sliced fruit of an apple-tart. It is probable that the quince was the Golden Apple fabled as growing in the Gardens of Hesperides, for at Rome a statue of Hercules was exhumed holding in his hand three quinces, which coincides with the narrative that that heathen deity robbed those gardens of their golden fruit. Coinciding with the fable is the fact that a variety of this fruit was called by the Romans Chrysomela, or the Golden Apple.

Filberts are another fruit of the winter months, and may be preserved plump and juicy until the time of filberts again arrives by keeping them in a stone jar in a dark, cold cellar, and without having their husks taken off. They are natives of Pontus, whence they were first called Pontic nuts by the Romans, but Pliny tells us that, being cultivated largely about Abellina, they soon acquired a name from thence, and to this may be traced the French name for this fruit, Aveline. The English name of Filbert is believed to be derived from the shaggy end or beard of the husk. Filberds (full-beards) was the earliest mode of spelling the name of this nut.

Capsicum, or Guinea Pepper, is the last seasonable fruit for the mention of which we have space at command. It was only just introduced into England when old Gerarde, the herbalist, wrote in 159 ' He says, "These plants are brought from foreign countries, as Ginnie, India, and those parts, into Spain and Italy, from whence we have received seed for our English gardens, where they come to fruit-bearing: but the cod doth not come to that bright red colour which naturally it is possessed with, which hath happened by reason of these unkindly yeeres that are passed, but we expect better when God shall send us a hot and temperate yeere. It is verie well knowne in the shops at Billingsgate by the name of Ginnie Pepper, where it is usually to be bought" Times and commercial localities have changed since Gerarde's era. Then "Ginnie Pepper" pods were brought by the French boats to Billingsgate and sold to the retailers of simples; but now we find them in Covent-garden Market, for our gardens yield it annually, whether the "yeere" be inclement or "hot and temperate."

In connection with the fruits of this season we may record that there is a custom in some counties, on New-Year's Eve, of wassailing the orchards, alluded to by Herrick, and not forgotten in Sussex, Devon, and elsewhere. A troop of boys visit the different orchards, and, encircling the apple-trees, they repeat the following words:—

> Stand fast root, bear well top,
> Pray God send us a good howling crop
> Every twig, apples big;
> Every bough, apples enow,
> Hats full, caps full,
> Full quarter sacks full.

They then shout in chorus, one of the boy's accompanying them on the cow's-horn. During this ceremony they rap the trees with their sticks.

An orange, stuck with cloves, appears to have been a new-year's gift. So, Ben Jonson, in his Christmas Masque:—"He has an orange and rosemary, but not a clove to stick in it." A gilt nutmeg is mentioned in the same piece, and on the same occasion. The use, however, of the orange stuck with cloves may be ascertained from the "Second Booke of Notable Thinges," by Thomas Lupton;—"Wyne wyll be pleasant in taste and savour, if an orange or a lymon (stickt round about with cloaves) be hanged within the vessel that it touch not the wyne: and so the wyne wyll be preserved from foystiness and evyll savour."

In the South Hams of Devonshire, on the eve of the Epiphany (Twelft Day), the farmer, attended by his workmen, with a large pitcher of cider goes to the orchard, and there, encircling one of the best-bearing trees, they drink the following toast three several times:—

> Here's to thee, old apple-tree,
> Whence thou mayst bud, and whence thou mayst blow,
> And whence thou mayst bear apples enow!
> Hats full, caps full!
> Bushel—Bushel-sacks full,
> And my pockets full, too! Huzza!

This done, they return to the house, the doors of which they are sure to find bolted by the females, who, be the weather what it may, are inexorable to all entreaties to open them till some one has guessed what is on the spit, which is generally some nice little thing, difficult to be hit on, and is the reward of him who first names it. The doors are then thrown open, and the lucky clodpole receives the titbit as his recompense. Some are so superstitious as to believe that if they neglect this custom the trees will bear no apples that year.

A Nottinghamshire correspondent says, "that when he was a schoolboy the practice on Christmas Eve was to roast apples on a string till they dropt into a large bowl of spiced ale, which is the whole composition of *lamb's-wool.*" It is probable that from the softness of this popular beverage it has gotten the above name. See Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream":—

> Sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
> In very likeness of a roasted crab;
> And when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
> And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale.

On Candlemas Day (February 2) our ancestors were sedulous in removing from their rooms the relics of Christmas fruits. Thus Herrick says:—

> Down with the rosemary, and so
> Down with the bales and mistletoe:
> Down with the holly, ivie, all
> Wherewith ye deck the Christmas hall
> So that the superstitious find
> Not one least branch there left behind,
> For look, how many leaves there be
> Neglected there (maids trust to me)
> So many goblins you shall see.—*Brand's "Popular Customs."*

The following very old proverb tells how anxious were our ancestors for rainy weather at this season:—

> The hind had as lief see
> His wife on a bier
> As that Candlemas Day
> Be pleasant and clear

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

THE CALENDAR.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1861.

	Gregorian, or New Calendar.	Julian, or Old Calendar.
Golden Number	19	19
Epact	XVIII	XXX
Solar Cycle	22	22
Roman Indiction	4	4
Dominical Letter	F	A
Septuagesima	Jan. 27	Feb. 19
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 13	March 8
Easter Sunday	March 31	April 23
Ascension Day	May 9	June 1
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	May 19	June 11
1st Sunday in Advent	Dec. 1	Dec 3

The year 1861 is the latter part of the 5621st and the beginning of the 5622nd year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5622 begins on Sept. 5, 1861.

The year 1861 answers to the 6574th year of the Julian Period, to the 2614th year from the foundation of Rome, to the 2637th year of the Olympiads, and to the 2608th year since the Era of Nabonassar. It answers to the year 7369-70 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 1278 of the Mohammedan Era commences on July 9, 1861, and Ramadân (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on March 13, 1861.

CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR THE YEAR 1861.

5621.	1860.	NEW MOONS AND FEASTS.
Tebeth 1	December 14	
,, 10	,, 23	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem
	1861.	
Schebat 1	January 12	
Adar 1	February 11	
,, 11	,, 21	Fast: Esther
,, 14	,, 24	Purim
,, 15	,, 25	Schuschan Purim
Nisan 1	March 12	
,, 15	,, 26	Passover begins*
,, 16	,, 27	Second Feast*
,, 21	April 1	Seventh Feast*
,, 22	,, 2	Eighth Feast*
Ijar 1	,, 11	
,, 18	,, 28	Lag Bo'mer
Sivan 1	May 10	
,, 6	,, 15	Feast of Weeks*
,, 7	,, 16	Second Feast*
Thamuz 1	June 9	
,, 17	,, 25	Fast: Seizure of the Temple
Ab 1	July 8	
,, 9	,, 16	Fast: Burning of the Temple*
Elul 1	August 7	
5622.		
Tischri 1	September 5	New Year's Feast*
,, 2	,, 6	Second Feast*
,, 4	,, 8	Fast: Death of Gedaliah
,, 10	,, 14	Fast: Day of Atonement*
,, 15	,, 19	Feast of the Tabernacles*
,, 16	,, 20	Second Feast*
,, 21	,, 25	Feast of Palms
,, 22	,, 26	End of Feast of Tabernacles*
,, 23	,, 27	Feast of the Law*
Marsch 1	October 5	
Kislev 1	November 4	
,, 25	,, 28	Feast of the Dedication of the Temple
Tebeth 1	December 4	
,, 10	,, 13	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem
	1862.	
Schebat 1	January 2	

Those marked with an asterisk are strictly observed.

BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS, 1861.

		D.	H.	M.	
Sun enters Capricornus and	Winter begins	1860, Dec. 21	1	51	P.M.
,, ,, Aries	Spring begins	1861, Mar. 20	2	48	P.M.
,, ,, Cancer	Summer begins	,, June 21	11	35	A.M.
,, ,, Libra	Autumn begins	,, Sept. 23	1	48	A.M.
,, ,, Capricornus	Winter begins	,, Dec. 21	7	35	P.M.

The Sun will consequently be in the	Winter signs	89	0 57
,, ,, ,, ,,	Spring signs	92	20 47
,, ,, ,, ,,	Summer signs	93	14 13
,, ,, ,, ,,	Autumn signs	89	17 47

The Summer is therefore 4 days 13 hours and 16 minutes longer than the Winter; 3 days 20 hours and 26 minutes longer than the Autumn; and 17 hours and 26 minutes longer than the Spring.

	1861. D.	H.	M.		°	′	″
The Sun will be on the Equator and going North	Mar. 20	2	48	P.M., his declin. being	0	0	0
The Sun will reach his greatest North declination	June 21	11	35	A.M., his declin. being	23	27	29
The Sun will be on the Equator and going South	Sept. 23	1	43	A.M., his declin. being	0	0	0
The Sun will reach his greatest South declination	Dec. 21	7	35	P.M., his declin. being	23	27	27

The Sun will be North of the Equator (comprising the periods of Spring and Summer) 186 days 11 hours.

The Sun will be South of the Equator (comprising the periods of Autumn and Winter) 178 days 18 hours 44 minutes.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Year.	Name of the Months.	Month begins.
1277.	Dschemadî el-awwel I.	November 15, 1860
,,	Dschemadi el-accher I.	December 15, ,,
,,	Redscheb I.	January 13, 1861
,,	Schabân I.	February 12, ,,
,,	Ramadân I.	March 13, ,,
,,	Schewwâl I.	April 12, ,,
,,	Dsû'l-kade I.	May 11, ,,
,,	Dsû'l-hedsche I.	June 10, ,,
1278.	Moharrem I.	July 9, ,,
,,	Safar I.	August 8, ,,
,,	Rebi el-awwel I.	September 6, ,,
,,	Rebi el-accher I.	October 6, ,,
,,	Dschemadi el-awwel I.	November 4, ,,
,,	Dschemadi el-accher I.	December 4, ,,
,,	Redscheb	January 2, 1862

LAW TERMS.

As settled by Statutes 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV., cap. 70, s. 6 (passed July 23, 1830); 1 Will. IV., cap. 3. s. 2 (passed December 23, 1830).

Hilary Term	Begins January 11	Ends January 31
Easter Term	,, April 15	,, May 8
Trinity Term	,, May 22	,, June 12
Michaelmas Term	,, November 2	,, November 25

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1861.

OXFORD.

TERM.	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Lent	January 14	March 23
Easter	April 10	May 18
Trinity	May 22	July 6
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17

The Act, July 2.

CAMBRIDGE.

TERM.	BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent	Jan. 13	Feb. 15, Midnight	March 22
Easter	April 5	May 13, ,,	June 21
Michaelmas	Oct. 1	Nov. 8, Noon	Dec. 16

The Commencement, June 18.

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

☉ The Sun	23 Thalia	54 Alexandra
☽ New Moon	24 Themis	55 Pandora
☽ First Quart. of Moon	25 Phocea	56* ——
○ Full Moon	26 Proserpine	57 Mnemosyne
☾ Last Quart. of Moon	27 Euterpe	58 Concordia
☿ Mercury	28 Bellona	59 ——
♀ Venus	29 Amphitrite	60 ——
⊕ or ♁ The Earth	30 Urania	♃ Jupiter
♂ Mars	31 Euphrosyne	♄ Saturn
⚳ Ceres	32 Pomona	♅ Uranus
⚴ Pallas	33 Polyhymnia	♆ Neptune
⚵ Juno	34 Circe	☊ Ascending Node
⚶ Vesta	35 Leucothea	☋ Descending Node
5 Astrea	36 Fides	N North
6 Hebe	37 Atalanta	E East
7 Iris	38 Leda	S South
8 Flora	39 Lætitia	W West
9 Metis	40 Harmonia	° Degrees
10 Hygeia	41 Daphne*	′ Minutes of Arc
11 Parthenope	42 Isis	″ Seconds of Arc
12 Victoria	43 Ariadne	D Days
13 Egeria	44 Nisa	H Hours
14 Irene	45 Eugenia	M Minutes of Time
15 Eunomia	46 Hestia	S Seconds ,,
16 Psyche	47 Aglaia	☉ Sunday
17 Thetis	48 Doris	☽ Monday
18 Melpomene	49 Pales	♂ Tuesday
19 Fortuna	50 Virginia	☿ Wednesday
20 Massilia	51 Nemausa	♃ Thursday
21 Lutetia	52 Europa	♀ Friday
22 Calliope	53 Calypso	♄ Saturday

* 41 and 56 are considered by some astronomers as identical.

The Symbol ☌ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascen.
,, □ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascen.
,, ☍ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascen.

(*For explanation of Astronomical Terms, see Almanack for the year* 1848.)

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	May 19
Septuagesima Sunday	,, 27	Birth of Queen Victoria	,, 24
Quinquagesima—Shrove S.	Feb. 10	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 26
Ash Wednesday	,, 13	*Corpus Christi*	,, 30
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	,, 17	Accession of Queen Vict.	June 20
St. David	Mar. 1	Proclamation	,, 21
St. Patrick	,, 17	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	,, 24
Palm Sunday	,, 24	Birth of Prince Albert	Aug. 26
Annunciation—Lady Day	,, 25	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	,, 29	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	,, 31	St. Andrew	,, 30
Low Sunday	April 7	*1st Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 1
St. George	,, 23	St. Thomas	,, 21
Rogation Sunday	May 5	CHRISTMAS DAY	,, 25
Ascension Day—Holy Th.	,, 9		

MARCH.

STEEPLECHASING.

D. of M.	D. of W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN. Rises. H. M.	SUN. Sets. H. M.	MOON. Rises.	MOON. Sets.	Age Days	HIGH WATER AT London Bridge. Morn.	London Bridge. Aftern.	Liverpool Dock. 7 Morn.	Liverpool Dock. 7 Aftern.
1	F	*St. David* Victoria Cross inst., 1857	6 48	5 38	—	7 56	20	4 47	5 7	1 54	2 5
2	S	*St. Chad*	6 46	5 40	0 22	8 26	21	5 27	5 48	2 26	2 48
3	S	3RD SUND. IN LENT	6 43	5 42	1 42	9 8	☾	6 10	6 33	3 11	3 38
4	M	Mars sets 11h. 6m. p.m.	6 41	5 44	2 51	10 1	23	7 0	7 28	4 6	4 40
5	Tu	Covent-garden Theatre destroyed by Fire, 1856	6 39	5 45	3 43	11 6	24	8 2	8 47	5 25	6 14
6	W	St. Paul's rebuilt, 1710	6 37	5 47	4 22	Aftern.	25	9 36	10 24	7 2	7 50
7	Th	*Perpetua*	6 35	5 49	4 52	1 31	26	11 12	11 53	8 31	9 5
8	F	Great Volunteer Mov., 1860	6 32	5 51	5 14	2 45	27	—	0 27	9 31	9 54
9	S	Jupiter rises 2h. 45m. p.m.	6 30	5 52	5 31	3 57	28	0 53	1 16	10 15	10 35
10	S	4TH SUND. IN LENT	6 28	5 54	5 46	5 7	29	1 37	1 57	10 52	11 9
11	M	Saturn rises 4h. 10m. p.m.	6 26	5 56	6 0	6 16	●	2 14	2 31	11 24	11 39
12	Tu	*St. Gregory*	6 23	5 57	6 13	7 24	1	2 46	3 1	11 52	—
13	W	Talfourd died, 1854	6 21	5 59	6 28	8 32	2	3 14	3 29	0 7	0 22
14	Th	Reform Bill carried, 1832	6 19	6 1	6 43	9 41	3	3 44	3 58	0 36	0 50
15	F	Venus rises 5h. 57m. a.m.	6 17	6 3	7 0	10 51	4	4 12	4 27	1 5	1 19
16	S	London Bridge com., 1824	6 14	6 4	7 24	11 57	5	4 41	4 55	1 33	1 48
17	S	5TH SUND. IN LENT	6 12	6 6	7 55	Morn.	6	5 10	5 26	2 4	2 21
18	M	Princess Louisa born, 848	6 10	6 8	8 34	1 2	7	5 43	6 2	2 40	3 1
19	Tu	Capture of Lucknow, 1858	6 8	6 9	9 27	1 58	☽	6 23	6 45	3 23	3 47
20	W	Jupiter rises 1h. 58m. p.m.	6 5	6 11	10 31	2 45	9	7 9	7 39	4 17	5 0
21	Th	*Benedict*	6 3	6 13	11 44	3 23	10	8 22	9 9	5 47	6 32
22	F		6 1	6 14	Aftern.	3 52	11	9 54	10 40	7 18	8 0
23	S	Duke of Parma assass., 1854	5 58	6 16	2 27	4 18	12	11 22	11 57	8 35	9 5
24	S	PALM SUNDAY	5 56	6 18	3 55	4 37	13	—	0 27	9 30	9 52
25	M	*Annunciation* Lady Day	5 54	6 19	5 22	4 56	14	0 52	1 14	10 14	10 35
26	Tu	Duke of Cambridge b., 1819	5 52	6 21	6 51	5 14	○	1 36	1 57	10 55	11 15
27	W	Peace of Amiens, 1801	5 49	6 23	8 22	5 34	16	2 17	2 37	11 36	11 58
28	Th	Maundy Thursday	5 47	6 24	9 54	5 57	17	2 58	3 20	—	0 19
29	F	GOOD FRIDAY	5 45	6 26	11 20	6 27	18	3 41	4 1	0 39	1 1
30	S		5 42	6 28	Morn.	7 4	19	4 23	4 45	1 23	1 46
31	S	EASTER SUNDAY	5 40	6 29	0 36	7 54	20	5 8	5 31	2 9	2 33

NIAGARA FALLS VILLAGE.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN 1860,

IN THE 23RD AND 24TH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

*** *The date at the end of each paragraph denotes the exact day of the month on which the act was passed.*

1. An act to render valid certain marriages in the chapel of St. Mary, in Rydal, in the county of Westmorland. March 12

2. An act to apply the sum of £407,649 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1860. March 12.

3. An act to apply the sum of £5,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1860. March 23.

4. An act to enable the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to defray one moiety of the expense of the annual revision of the valuation of rateable property in Ireland out of the Consolidated Fund. March 23.

5. An act to regulate probate and administration with respect to certain Indian Government securities; to repeal certain stamp duties; and to extend the operation of the act of the 22 and 23 Vic., c. 38, to Indian Bonds. March 23.

6. An act to transfer to the Postmaster-General securities entered into with the Commissioners of the Admiralty in relation to the packet service. March 23.

7. An act to amend the medical acts. March 23.

8. An act to amend the law relating to the unlawful administering of poison. March 23, 1860. By this act any person administering poison or any noxious thing with intent to endanger life, or inflict grievous bodily harm, shall be guilty of felony, punishable by penal servitude of from ten to three years, or to imprisonment for not more than three years, with or without hard labour. And any person administering any poison or noxious thing with intent to injure, aggrieve, or annoy, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years, with or without hard labour.

9. An act (the usual annual one) for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters. March 31.

10. An act (the usual annual one) for the regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine force while on shore. March 31.

11. An act to amend the law relating to endowed schools, which gives power to the trustees to admit to them children of various sects and denominations. March 31.

12 An act to apply £850,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1860. March 31.

13. An act to prevent the members of benefit societies from forfeiting their interest therein by being enrolled in yeomanry or volunteer corps. March 31.

14. An act for granting to her Majesty duties increased to 10d. and 5d. in England, 3½d. in Scotland and Ireland, on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices. April 3.

15. An act for granting to her Majesty certain duties of stamps. April 3. This act makes alterations and additions as to stamps, with regard to agreements for leases, agreements of the value of £5 or upwards, bills of exchange, certificates of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials; cash, bank, and mine notes; declarations, delivery orders, dock warrants, and letters of attorney.

16. An act to make further provision concerning mortgages and other dispositions of property belonging to municipal corporations in England and Ireland. May 15.

17. An act to authorise the inclosure of certain lands in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. May 15.

18. An act to amend the acts relating to marriages in England and Ireland by extending certain provisions in them to Quakers. May 15.

19. An act to extend the 10 and 11 Vic., c. 32, an act to facilitate the improvement of landed property in Ireland, and the acts amending the same, to the erecting of dwellings for the labouring classes in Ireland. May 15.

20. An act for raising £13,230,000 by Exchequer Bills for the service of the year. May 15.

21 An act to amend the act for better regulating the business of pawnbrokers, by which pawnbrokers may charge a halfpenny for notes describing things pawned under ten shillings. May 15.

22. An act to amend the laws relating to the customs. May 15.

23. An act to provide for the consideration of an ordinance which has been laid before Parliament in a report of the Oxford University Commissioners. May 25.

24. An act to remove doubt as to the validity of certain marriages in extra-parochial places. May 25.

25 An act to apply £9.500,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1860. May 25.

26. An act to remove doubts as to the application of the common lodging-houses acts to Ireland, and to amend the provisions of the same so far as they relate to Ireland. May 25.

27. An act for granting certain duties on wine licenses and refreshment-houses, and for the licensing of shops to retail wine, and of refreshment-houses, and allowing refreshment-houses and confectioners to sell wine by retail or to be drunk on the premises. June 14.

28. An act to repeal the 7 Geo. 2, c 8, commonly called "Sir John Barnard's Act," to prevent the practice of stockjobbing, and to repeal the 10 Geo. 2, c. 8, which made Sir John Barnard's Act perpetual. June 14.

29. An act to amend the 7 and 8 Geo. 4, c. 30, and to extend its provisions and penalties to persons damaging steam-engines in mines. June 14.

30. An act to enable a majority of two-thirds of the ratepayers of any parish or district, duly assembled, to rate their district in aid of public improvements for general benefits within their district. July 3.

31. An act to repeal the 21 and 22 Geo. 3, c. 16 (Ireland), for restraining the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland from lending money on mortgage. July 3.

32. An act to abolish the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland in cases of defamation, and in England and Ireland in certain cases of brawling. July 3.

33. An act to amend certain provisions in the bankrupt law of Scotland. July 3.

34. An act to amend the law relating to petitions of right, to simplify the proceedings, and to make provisions for the costs thereof. July 3.

35. An act further to amend the 18 and 19 Vic., c. 62, an act to amend the law for the better prevention of the sale of spirits by unlicensed persons, and for the suppression of illicit distillation in Ireland. July 23.

36. An act to authorise the appointment and approval of places for the warehousing of goods for the security of duties of customs. July 23.

37. An act to levy an assessment in the county of Inverness to discharge a debt on Castle Stewart and Nairn road, in the said county. July 23.

38. An act to further amend the law of property, with regard to judgments and the registration of them. July 23.

39. An act for the construction of a new harbour, and the improvement of the existing harbour, at Anstruther Easter, in the county of Fife. July 23.

40. An act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for these purposes respectively. July 23.

41. An act to make perpetual the 21 and 22 Vic., c. 75, an act to amend the law relating to cheap trains, and to restrain the exercise of certain powers by canal companies being also railway companies. July 23.

42. An act to vest the management of the Phœnix Park in the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland. July 23.

43. An act for confirming a scheme of Charity Commissioners for the administration of Archbishop Tenison's Charity, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the city of Westminster. July 23.

44. An act to confirm certain provisional orders under the Local Government Act (1858) relating to the districts of Southampton, Leicester, Epsom, Coventry, Ipswich, Fareham, Wells, Tormoham, Scarborough, Ludlow, Banbury, Boston, Penrith, Barnsley, and Shipley; and for other purposes in relation thereto. July 23.

45. An act to extend the 8 and 9 Vic., c. 26, an act for presenting fishing for trout or other fresh-water fish by nets in the rivers and waters in Scotland. July 23.

46. An act to amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of the several acts relating to the Caledonian and Crinan Canals. July 23.

47. An act to amend the law relative to the legal qualification of councillors and the admission of burgesses in Royal burghs in Scotland. July 23.

48. An act to provide for the settlement and discharge of the debt due to the Commissioners of the Treasury from the harbour and docks of Leith. July 23.

49. An act for extinguishing certain rights of way through Coleworth Barracks, in the borough of Portsmouth. July 23.

50. An act to abolish the annuity tax in Edinburgh and Montrose, and to make provision in regard to the stipends of the ministers in that city and burgh, and also to make provision for the patronage of the church of North Leith. July 23.

51. An act to provide for an annual return of rates, taxes, tolls, and dues levied for local purposes in England. July 23.

52. An act to alter and amend the Metropolitan Building Act (1855). July 23.

53. An act for the limitation of actions and suits by the Duke of Cornwall in relation to real property, and for authorising certain leases of possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall. July 23.

54. An act to amend an act for abolishing certain offices on the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench, and for regulations of the Crown Office. August 6.

55. An act to authorise the inclosure of certain lands in pursuance of a special report of the Inclosure Commissioners. August 6.

56. An act to make further provisions for improvements in the harbours of the Isle of Man. August 6.

57. An act to authorise an extension of the time for repayment of a loan made by the West India Relief Commissioners to the Island of Dominica. August 6.

58. An act to amend the 18 and 19 Vic , c. 63, an act relative to friendly societies. August 6.

59. An act to extend the provisions of the Universities and College Estate Act (1858); the copyhold acts; of the 3 and 4 Vic., c. 113, and of the 17 and 18 Vic., c. 84, so far as the same refers to universities and colleges. August 6,

60. An act to amend the 5 and 6 Vic., c. 22, an act for regulating the Queen's Prison. August 6.

61. An act for taking the Census of England. August 6.

62. An act for taking the Census of Ireland. August 6

63. An act to amend the 21 and 22 Vic., c. 49, an act to provide for the relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion. August 6.

64. An act to make further provision for the expenses of local boards of health and improvement commissioners acting as burial boards. August 6.

65. An act to authorise the Commissioners of the Treasury to further regulate the postage on redirected letters of commissioners and warrant officers, seamen and soldiers, whilst on actual service. August 6.

66. An act to amend the Medical Act (1858). August 6.

67. An act to continue an act for authorising the application of highway rate to turnpike roads. August 6.

68. An act for the better management and control of the highways in South Wales. August 6.

69. An act to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to apply certain funds towards the repairs of the Cathedral or Collegiate Church of Manchester. August 6.

70. An act to confirm certain provisional orders made under the 14 and 15 Vic., c. 39, an act to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts. August 6.

71. An act to make provision as to stocks and dividends unclaimed in Ireland. August 6.

72. An act to promote and facilitate the endowment and augmentation of small benefices in Ireland. August 6.

73. An act to continue certain turnpike acts in Great Britain, and to extend the provisions of the 14 and 15 Vic., c 38. August 6.

74. An act to amend the provisions of the 3 and 4 Vic., c. 108, an act for the regulation of municipal corporations in Ireland, with respect to the appointment of coroners in boroughs. August 6.

75. An act to make better provisions for the custody and care of criminal lunatics. August 6.

76. An act to amend the 19 and 20 Vic., c. 98, the burial grounds (Ireland) act (1856). August 6.

77. An act to amend the 18 and 19 Vic., c. 121 and 116, the acts for the removal of nuisances and the prevention of diseases August 6.

78. An act to place the employment of women, young persons, and children in bleaching works and dyeing works under the regulations of the factories acts. August 6.

79. An act to provide additional accommodation for the Sheriff Courts in Scotland. August 6.

80. An act to regulate the levying and collection of the inventory duty payable upon heritable securities and other property in Scotland. August 6.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT—(*Continued.*)

81. An act to continue until the 1st of August, 1861, and the end of the then next Session of Parliament, appointments under the 14 and 15 Vic. c. 53, an act for consolidating the copyhold and inclosure commissions,' and for completing proceedings under the tithe commutation acts. August 6.

82. An act to amend the provisions of the 16 and 17 Vic., c. 113, the common law procedure (Ireland) act amendment (1853). August 6.

83. An act to explain the 18 and 19 Vic , c. 43, an act enabling infants, with the approbation of the Court of Chancery, to make binding settlements of their real and personal estate on marriage. August 6.

84. An act for preventing the adulteration of articles of food or drink. August 6. By this act every person who shall sell any article of food or drink with which, to the knowledge of such person, any ingredient or material injurious to health has been mixed, and every person who shall sell as pure or unadulterated any article of food or drink which is adulterated or not pure, shall for every such offence, on summary conviction before two justices, forfeit a penalty not exceeding £5, together with costs; and, on conviction for a second offence, the justices may order the offender's name, address, and offence to be published in a newspaper, or in such manner as they may think desirable. Public analysts of food and drink are to be appointed in the city of London by the Commissioners of Sewers; in the metropolis by the vestries; and throughout England and Ireland by the Courts of Quarter Sessions and the Town Councils. Purchasers of articles of food and drink may have them analysed.

85. An act to amend the 17 and 18 Vic., c. 80, and the 18 and 19 Vic., c. 29, two acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland. August 6.

86. An act to make provision respecting the marriages of British subjects in the Ionian islands. August 6.

87. An act to remove doubts as to the authority of the senior members of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the absence of the President. August 13.

88 An act to extend certain provisions for Admiralty jurisdiction in the colonies to her Majesty's territories in India. August 13.

89. An act to extend in certain cases the provisions of the superannuation act (1859). August 13.

90. An act to repeal the duties on game certificates, and certificates to deal in game, and to impose in lieu thereof duties on excise licences, and certificates for the like purposes. August 13.

91. An act for removing doubts respecting the Craven scholarship in the University of Oxford, and for enabling the University to retain the custody of certain testamentary documents. August 13.

92. An act to amend the law relative to the Scottish herring fisheries. August 13

93. An act to amend and further extend the acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales. August 13.

94. An act to amend the laws relating to the militia. August 13.

95. An act to facilitate the buildings of cottages for labourers, farm-servants and artisans by the proprietors of entailed estates in Scotland. August 13.

96. An act to amend the Police of Towns Improvement Act, so as to enable towns and populous places in Scotland to avail themselves of its provisions for sanitary and other improvements, without at the same time adopting its provisions as regards the establishment and maintenance of a police force. August 13.

97. An act for amending and making perpetual the railways act, Ireland (1851). August 13.

98. An act for taking the census in Scotland. August 20.

99. An act to continue until the 10th of August, 1861, the corrupt practice prevention act. August 20.

100. An act to repeal so much of the 22 and 23 Vic., c. 27, and of certain other acts, as authorises the Secretary of State in Council to give directions for raising European forces for the Indian army of her Majesty. August 20.

101. An act to continue the Poor-law Board until the 23rd of July, 1863. August 20.

102. An act to provide for the management of East India stock, and of the debts and obligations of the Government of India, at and by the Bank of England. August 20.

103. An act to apply £10,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1860. August 20.

104. An act to enable the trustees of the Royal College of St. Patrick, at Maynooth to make provision for certain necessary buildings and repairs. August 20.

105. An act to provide for the management of the general prison at Perth, and for the administration of local prisons in Scotland. August 20.

106. An act to amend the lands clauses consolidations acts (1845) in regard to sales and compensation for land by way of a rentcharge, annual feu duty or ground annual, and to enable the Secretary of State for War to avail himself of the powers and provisions of those acts. August 20.

107. An act for granting to her Majesty certain duties on wine licenses and refreshment-houses, and for regulating the licensing of refreshment-houses and the granting of wine licenses in Ireland. August 28.

108. An act to amend the Industrial Schools Act (1857). August 28.

109. An act for defraying the expenses of constructing fortifications for the protection of the Royal arsenals and dockyards and the ports of Dover and Portland, and of creating a central arsenal. August 28.

110. An act to consolidate the duties of customs. August 28.

111. An act for granting to her Majesty certain duties of stamps, and to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties. August 28.

112. An act to make better provisions for acquiring lands for the defence of the realm. August 28.

113. An act to grant duties of excise on chicory, and on licenses to dealers in sweets or made wines; also to reduce the excise duty on hops and the period of credit allowed for payment of the duty on malt and hops respectively; to repeal the exemption from license duty of persons dealing in foreign wine and spirits in bond; and to amend the laws relating to the excise. August 28.

114. An act to reduce into one act and to amend the excise regulations relating to the distilling, rectifying, and dealing in spirits. August 28.

115. An act to simplify and amend the practice as to the entry of satisfaction of Crown debts and on judgments. August 28

116 An act to amend the law relating to the election, duties, and payment of county coroners. August 28.

117. An act to confer powers on the Commissioners of Works to acquire certain property in Edinburgh for the erection of an industrial museum for Scotland. August 28.

118. An act to confirm certain provisional orders under the Local Government Act (1858), relating to the districts of Nottingham, Sunderland, Hastings, Reading, Chatham, Dartmouth, Tunbridge Wells, Sheerness, Sandgate, Wilton, Bridgnorth, and Dorchester. August 28.

119. An act to amend the laws relating to weights and measures in Ireland. August 28.

120. An act to amend the laws relating to the ballots for the militia in England, and to suspend the making of lists and ballots for the militia of the United Kingdom. August 28.

121. An act to amend the 6 and 7 Vic., c. 13, an act to enable her Majesty to provide for the Government of her settlements on the coast of Africa and in the Falkland Islands. August 28.

122. An act to enable the legislatures of her Majesty's possessions abroad to make enactments similar to the enactment of the 9 George IV., cap. 31, sec. 8. August 28.

123. An act to amend the laws relating to the government of the navy. August 28.

124. An act further to amend the acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the act concerning the management of episcopal and capitular estates in England. August 28.

125. An act for better regulating the supply of gas to the metropolis. August 28.

126. An act for the further amendment of the process, practice, and mode of pleading in and enlarging the jurisdiction of the superior courts of common law at Westminster. August 28.

127. An act to amend the laws relating to attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and certificated conveyancers. August 28.

128. An act to enable the Lord Chancellor and Judges of the Court of Chancery to carry into effect the recommendations and suggestions of the Chancery Evidence Commissioners by general rules and orders of the Court. August 28.

129. An act to grant excise duties on British spirits and on spirits imported from the Channel Islands August 28.

130. An act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India. August 28.

131. An act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the surplus of Ways and Means to the service of 1860, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. August 28.

132. An act for raising the sum of £2,000,000 by Exchequer Bonds or Exchequer Bills for the service of 1860. August 28.

133. An act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons, and surgeons mates of the militia; and to authorise the employment of the non-commissioned officers. August 28.

134. An act to amend the law regarding Roman Catholic charities. Aug. 28.

135. An act for the employment of the metropolitan police force in her Majesty's yards and military stations. August 28.

136. An act to amend the law relating to the administration of endowed charities. August 28

137. An act to make further provision with respect to monies received from savings banks and friendly societies. August 28.

138. An act to continue and amend the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act (1856). August 28.

139. An act to amend the law concerning the making, keeping, and carriage of gunpowder and compositions of an explosive nature, and concerning the manufacture, sale, and use of fireworks. August, 28.

140. An act for facilitating the acquisition by rifle volunteer corps of grounds for rifle practice. August 28.

141. An act to amend the 13 and 14 Vic., c. 2, an act to restrain party processions in Ireland. August 28.

142. An act to make better provision for the union of contiguous benefices in cities, towns, and boroughs. August 28.

143. An act to extend certain provisions of the Titles to Land (Scotland) Act (1858), to titles to land held by burgage tenure; and to amend the said Act. August 28.

144. An act to amend the procedure and powers of the court for divorce and matrimonial causes. August 28.

145. An act to give to trustees, mortgagees, and others certain powers now commonly inserted in settlements, mortgages, and wills. August 28.

146 An act to amend the act for regulating measures used in sales of gas. August 28.

147. An act to amend the 7 and 8 Vic , c. 70. August 28.

148. An act to continue the powers of the Poor-law Commissioners in Ireland. August 28.

149. An act to make better provision for the relief of prisoners in contempt of the High Court of Chancery, and pauper defendants; and for the more efficient dispatch of business in the said court. August 28.

150. An act further to amend certain acts relating to the temporalities of the Church in Ireland. August 28.

151. An act for the regulation and inspection of mines. August 28.

152. An act to facilitate internal communication in Ireland by means of tramroads or tramways. August 28.

153. An act to amend the law relating to the tenure and improvement of land in Ireland. August 28.

154. An act to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland. August 28.

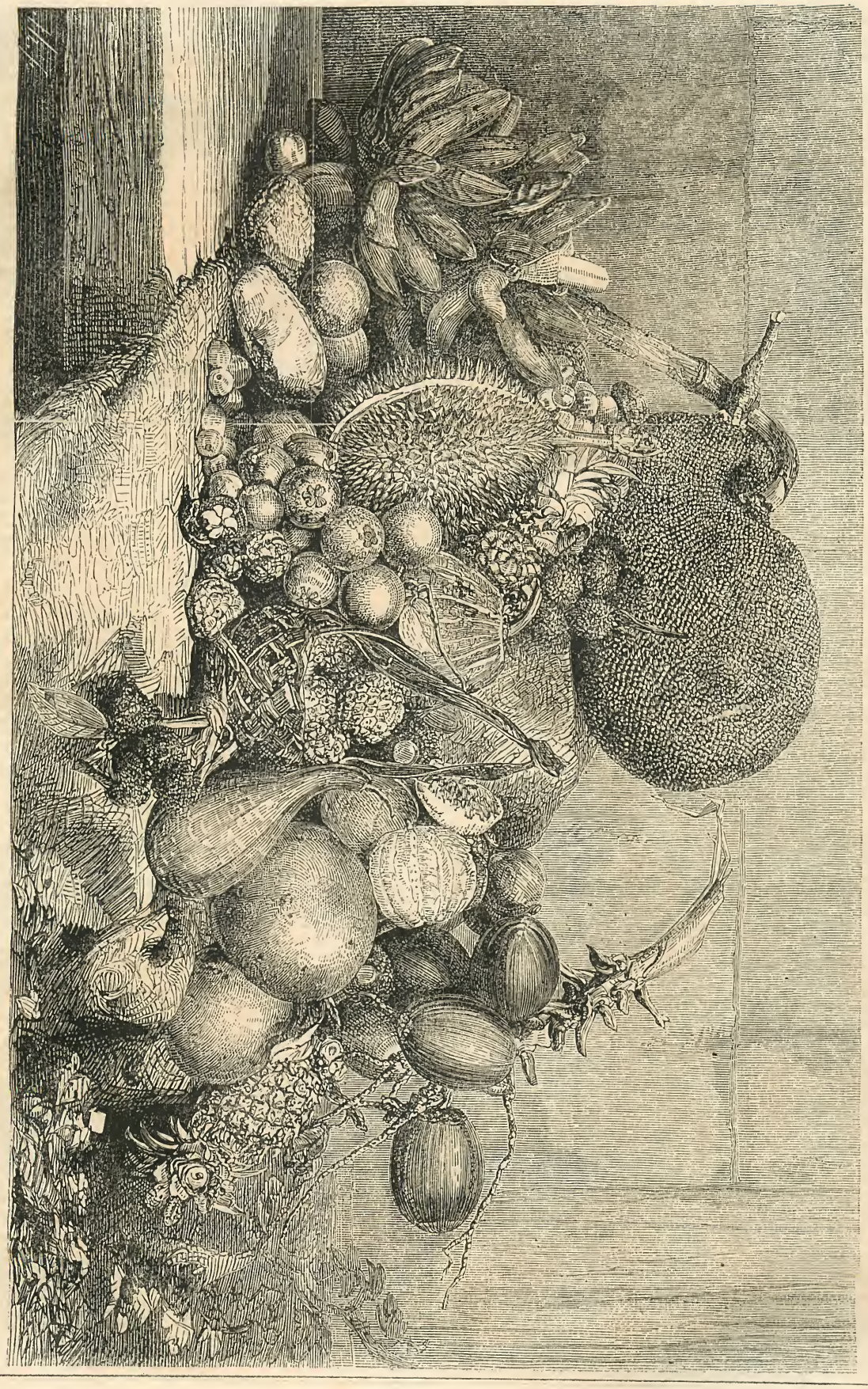
*** There are also 203 local and personal acts declared public acts; nine private acts, printed by the Queen's printer, relating to private estates; and one private act, not printed, naturalising the issue of the present Viscount Kynnaird, son and heir apparent of the Countess of Newburgh.

THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1860.—The Session may justly be styled the "late" Session in more senses than one, inasmuch as its sittings were protracted and its existence prolonged much beyond the usual limits of Parliamentary seasons. Commencing at the early date of January 24, it lasted until the 28th of August, a period of seven months and four days, or about a month in excess of the average duration of ordinary Sessions. The House of Lords sat during the Session upon 114 occasions for an aggregate of 289 hours and 5 minutes, which gives an average duration of about two hours and 32 minutes for each sitting. The House of Commons sat upon 145 occasions during the Session, and the total aggregate duration of those sittings has been 1159 hours, giving an average of about eight hours for each sitting.

APRIL.

FLY-FISHING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN. Rises. H. M.	SUN. Sets. H. M.	MOON. Rises. Morn.	MOON. Sets. Morn.	MOON. Age Dys	HIGH WATER AT London Bridge. Morn.	London Bridge. Aftern.	Liverpool Dock. Morn.	Liverpool Dock. Aftern.
1	M	Easter Monday	5 38	6 31	1 37	8 58	21	5 55	6 21	2 59	3 25
2	Tu	Easter Tuesday	5 36	6 33	2 22	10 8	☾	6 47	7 16	3 54	4 29
3	W	*Richard*	5 33	6 35	2 55	11 21	23	7 51	8 30	5 8	5 56
4	Th	*St. Ambrose*	5 31	6 36	3 18	Aftern.	24	9 18	10 4	6 42	7 23
5	F	British Museum found., 1753	5 29	6 38	3 37	1 48	25	10 45	11 24	8 2	8 35
6	S	Storming of Badajoz, 1812	5 27	6 39	3 54	2 57	26	11 57	—	9 1	9 24
7	S	LOW SUNDAY	5 24	6 41	4 7	4 6	27	0 23	0 46	9 44	10 2
8	M	Chatham died, 1778	5 22	6 43	4 20	5 13	28	1 6	1 24	10 20	10 36
9	Tu	Fire Insurance due	5 20	6 44	4 35	6 22	29	1 42	1 58	10 51	11 6
10	W	Lagrange died, 1813	5 18	6 46	4 49	7 30	●	2 13	2 28	11 22	11 37
11	Th	Bonaparte abdicated, 1814	5 16	6 48	5 7	8 39	1	2 44	2 59	11 52	—
12	F	Greenwich Fair abol., 1857	5 13	6 50	5 29	9 48	2	3 14	3 29	0 7	0 21
13	S	Cathol. Emancip. pass., 1829	5 11	6 51	5 57	10 55	3	3 43	3 59	0 37	0 52
14	S	2ND S. AFT. EAST.	5 9	6 53	6 35	11 51	4	4 14	4 30	1 8	1 23
15	M	Easter Term begins	5 7	6 54	7 22	Morn.	5	4 45	5 2	1 40	1 59
16	Tu	Saturn sets 3h. 52m. a.m.	5 5	6 56	8 21	0 41	6	5 21	5 41	2 19	2 40
17	W	Fight for Championship, 1860	5 3	6 58	9 29	1 21	7	6 2	6 26	3 4	3 31
18	Th	Habeas Corp. Act sus., 1801	5 0	6 59	10 46	1 53	☽	6 53	7 25	4 3	4 40
19	F	*Alphage*	4 58	7 1	Aftern.	2 18	9	8 2	8 45	5 23	6 5
20	S	Mars sets 11h. 0m. p.m.	4 56	7 3	1 26	2 37	10	9 27	10 5	6 43	7 21
21	S	3RD S. AFT. EAST.	4 54	7 4	2 49	2 56	11	10 43	11 18	7 56	8 27
22	M	Odessa bombarded, 1854	4 52	7 6	4 17	3 15	12	11 49	—	8 52	9 17
23	Tu	*St. George*	4 50	7 8	5 45	3 34	13	0 14	0 39	9 41	10 4
24	W	Defoe died, 1731	4 48	7 9	7 17	3 56	○	1 3	1 26	10 26	10 49
25	Th	Venus rises 4h. 42m. a.m.	4 46	7 11	8 48	4 23	15	1 48	2 11	11 11	11 35
26	F	Ancona taken by Aust., 1859	4 44	7 12	10 10	4 57	16	2 33	2 57	11 58	—
27	S	Magellan died, 1521	4 42	7 14	11 21	5 42	17	3 20	3 43	0 21	0 44
28	S	4TH S. AFT. EAST.	4 40	7 16	Morn.	6 41	18	4 6	4 30	1 8	1 31
29	M	Revolution in Florence, 1859	4 38	7 17	0 15	7 51	19	4 53	5 17	1 55	2 19
30	Tu	Statue to Jenner erect. 1858	4 36	7 19	0 54	9 8	20	5 41	6 7	2 45	3 12



GROUP OF INDIAN FRUIT FROM THE ISLAND OF JAVA.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE FRUITS OF THE SEASON.

MARCH AND APRIL.

ALTHOUGH this is the awakening time with all the plants of our gardens, it is a time of dearth with their fruits. Among pears we have a few still serviceable and lingering from decay, such as the Angelique de Bordeaux, Easter Bergamot, Beurré Rance, and Chaptal, but the gems of the genus are passed away.

Many of the best, however, of our apples are in perfection, and refuting the witticism of Prince Caraccioli, that the only ripe fruit in England are roasted apples.

This fruit has been our queen of fruits from that period when our authentic history commences. We are even fully warranted in believing that this fruit was known and cultivated by the Britons before the arrival of the Romans upon our shores, for in the Welsh, Cornish, Armorican, and Irish languages and dialects it is denominated the Avall or Aball. The fruit, therefore, had a native name, from which our present name, apple, is evidently corrupted, and the Hedui, inhabitants of the modern Somersetshire, appear especially to have cultivated this fruit. Their chief town even derived its name from the circumstance of its being surrounded by groves of apples, for it was known as Avallonia (apple-orchard) when first visited by the Romans. Glastonbury stands upon its ancient site.—(Richards' Chron., xix.) The cultivation of the apple was not confined to our south-western districts, for there was another town, named after it Avallana, in the north of England; and in the course of the third century we have decisive testimony that the Roman settlers had introduced fresh varieties of this fruit, and that its cultivation had become so extended that large apple-orchards had been made as far north as the Shetland Islands.—(Solinus, cap. xxv.) Traces of ancient orchards are still existing in those high northern localities; and one in the Hebrides, belonging to the Monastery of St. Columb, is described by Dr. Walker as having existed probably from the sixth century.—(Essays, ii. 5.) Others are mentioned by Camden and Leland.

It is quite certain that, in the middle ages, the apple had become one of our staple vegetable products; for, whenever the chroniclers speak of times of dearth, apples are almost always mentioned as articles causing distress by their scarcity; and in the Remembrance Office a MS. exists, in Henry VII.'s (1485-1509) own handwriting, in which he records that on one occasion apples were from one to two shillings each, a red one fetching the highest price.

When our agricultural and horticultural literature commences, we find that Fitzherbert, in his "Book of Husbandry," published in 1598, has many, and in most instances good, directions for the culture of the apple. They are—unlike the works of their contemporaries and immediate successors—the evident result of experience, and not mere translations from the classic Geoponic writers. Thus, on grafting the apple, he says, "Graft that which is got of an old apple-tree first, for that will bud before the graft got on a young apple-tree late grafted in. For all manner of apples a crab stock is good, but the apple-tree stock much better."

The varieties of the apple had now largely increased, for Dodoens, writing in 1583, says they were so numerous "that it is impossible, neither necessary, to number all the kinds." Gerarde, writing of this fruit in his "Herball," during 1597, also speaks of the infinite varieties of the apple, but seems to attribute the variation much to the soil and climate. "Kent," he goes on to say, "doth abound in apples of most sorts; but I have seen in the pastures and hedge-rows about the grounds of a worshipful gentleman, dwelling two miles from Hereford, called Mr. Roger Bodnome, so many trees of all sorts that the servants, for the most part, drink no other drink but that which is made of the apples. The quantity is such that the parson hath for tithe many hogsheads of syder. The hogs are fed with the fallings, which are so many that they will not taste of any but the best." Though the varieties are so numerous Gerarde gives drawings of but six, which, we may presume, were most in favour, and were the pome-water, baker's-ditch, king-apple, queening or queen-apple, summer pearmain, and winter pearmain. Heresbach, who wrote a little earlier—in 1570—says, "The cheefe in price were the pippen, the romet, the pome royal, and the marligold."

Sir T. Hanmer, writing about the year 1600, says, "The principle apples were the summer pepin, Holland pepin, russet pepin, Kentish pepin. The best supposed in England are the russeting, gilliflower, muscadine queen, John-apple, king-apple, golden runette; the royal, hollow-crowned, and common pearmaine; old wife, nonesuch, figg-apple. All these are sold at 8d. the tree except the figg-apple, which is 5s."

Such is the very limited list of our superior apples exactly two centuries ago; but now we may make choice from an array of nine hundred and forty-two varieties, described in a goodly volume now before us, Dr Robert Hogg's "British Pomology." Let us place before our readers what he says of twelve of the best of the varieties, still excellent for dessert purposes:—

Ashmead's Kernel.—This delightful apple was raised at Gloucester, about the beginning of the last century, by Dr. Ashmead, a physician eminent in that city. The original tree was destroyed when Clarence-street was there constructed. It was cultivated in the Brompton Park Nursery in 1780, where it was then introduced from Mr. Wheeler's nursery at Gloucester. Mr. Wheeler was author of "The Botanist's and Gardener's Dictionary."

Cockle Pippin.—This excellent dessert apple is of the finest quality, and remains excellent from January to April. It is a great favourite with London fruitists, and is cultivated extensively for their supply in Surrey and Sussex.

Cornish Gilliflower.—This valuable apple was brought into notice by Sir Christopher Hawkins, who sent it to the London Horticultural Society in 1813. It was discovered, about the commencement of the present century, growing in a cottager's garden near Truro, in Cornwall. The name "July-flower" is very often applied to this and some other varieties of apples, but this is only a corruption of the more correct name, gilliflower, which is derived from the French, girofle, signifying a clove, and hence the flower which has the scent of that spice is called girofiier, and this has, with us, been corrupted into gilliflower. In Chaucer's "Romaunt of the Rose" he thus spells it,

> There waseke wexyng many a spice,
> As clowe, gylofre, and liquorice.

Turner, our oldest writer on plants, writes it gelower and gelyfloure. The name of the apple refers to its spicy flavour, and not to July, for that is not the time of its ripening.

Court Pendu Plat.—The name of this apple is derived from court pendu, signifying "suspended short," the stalk being so deficient in length that the fruit sits, as it were, upon the branch. The name capendu, or capendua, is mentioned by the earliest authors, but applied to different apples. Dalecamp considers it the cestiana of Pliny. It is a valuable dessert apple, its season extending from December until May.

Coe's Golden Drop.—This very superior variety was introduced to notice by Gervase Coe, of Bury St. Edmunds, who raised the golden drop plum. It is generally believed to be a very old variety, known for many years in some of the orchards of Essex, but was propagated and sold by Coe as a seedling raised by himself.

Golden Pippin.—One of the oldest and by far the most highly esteemed of our dessert apples, and neither the borsdoffer of the Germans, the reinette of the French, nor the Newtown pippin of the Americans, will ever occupy, in the estimation of the English, the place now accorded to the golden pippin. It is also an excellent cider apple. It is in season from November to April. When and where the golden pippin was first discovered are now matters of uncertainty, but all writers agree in ascribing to it an English origin, and some have supposed that its birthplace is Parham Park, near Arundel, in Sussex. Although not recorded at so early a period as some other apples, yet there is no doubt that it is a very old variety. Whether because it was but little known, or its qualities were not duly appreciated, it is certain that the writers of the seventeenth century were very restrictive in their praises of the golden pippin. Evelyn certainly states that Lord Clarendon cultivated it, but only as a cider apple, for he says, "At Swallowfield, Berks, there is an orchard of one thousand golden and other cider pippins." Switzer more justly writes of it as "the most ancient as well as most excellent of apples." In the Brompton Park Nursery, where the same golden pippin was cultivated for nearly two centuries, and continued from year to year by grafts taken from young trees, Dr. Hogg states that he never saw in it the least disposition to disease, canker, or decay of any kind but, on the contrary, a vigorous and healthy growth.

Golden Harvey.—"No garden which can contain ten trees should be without one of this"—it is one of the richest and most excellent of our dessert apples, and will keep until May. Parkinson mentions it, probably, in 1629, as "The Harvey apple, a fair, greatly good apple."

Newtown Pippin.—This is an old American apple. Its birthplace is Newtown, on Long Island, and it was introduced into England about the middle of last century. It was cultivated in the Brompton Park Nursery (now occupied by the Horticultural Society's new garden) so early as 1768, under the name of the "Newtown Pippin from New York." Forsyth considered that it was originally from Devonshire, but there are no traces of it to be found in that county. It is extensively cultivated about New York, and all the middle of the United States, but especially on the banks of the Hudson, where are the finest American orchards. Immense quantities produced there are packed in barrels and exported to this country and elsewhere. The month of January is generally the time of their first arrival, and then they are the most attractive of dessert apples in Covent Garden Market. Many inferior varieties are sold under its assumed name.

Nonpareil (Braddick's).—One of the best of winter dessert apples, in use from November to April, and considered by many more sweet and tender-fleshed than the old nonpareil. It was raised by John Braddick, Esq., of Thames Ditton.

Nonpareil (Old).—This is generally allowed to have originated in France. Switzer, writing a century ago, says, "It is no stranger in England; though originally, perhaps, from France, yet there are trees of the nonpareil about the Ashtons in Oxfordshire of about one hundred years old, which (as they have it by tradition) were first brought out of France and planted by a Jesuit in Queen Mary or Queen Elizabeth's time." It is strange that this should be the earliest notice in this country of an apple so superior in its qualities; and still more strange, that it is entirely passed over by almost all the early Continental pomologists. Even in America, at the present day, it is little esteemed, which, however, is only one evidence among many that a variety characterised by many excellencies in some soils and climates loses them altogether when transplanted to other widely-differing soils and climates.

Lamb Abbey Pearmain. — A dessert apple of first-rate excellence, characterised by great richness of flavour and its long continuance in perfection. It often remains unshrivelled at the close of April. This variety was raised in the year 1804, by the wife of Neil Malcolm, Esq., of Lamb Abbey, near Dartford, in Kent, from a pip of an imported Newtown pippin.

Wyken Pippin.—A delicious dessert apple, said to have originated from a pip saved from an apple which Lord Craven had eaten while travelling from France to Holland. The pip was sown at Wyken, about two miles from Coventry. The original tree, then very old, was in existence there in 1827.

Restricted as are, at this season, our native fruits as to variety, it is fortunate that commerce brings those of more sunny climes to strengthen the supplies to accompany our "wine and walnuts."

Foremost among these in quantity are cocoanuts. Delicate palates and dyspeptic stomachs have but a cold greeting for this child of the palm-groves, but we can plead earnestly in its behalf, for we have partaken of its milk fresh within the tropics, and we have eaten of its curry. Oh! ye disciples of Kitchener, ye know not what *is* curry unless ye have partaken of that cocoanut marvellous compound in the land of the Ganges!

It is quite certain that, where the digestive powers can conquer it, the kernel of the cocoanut is very nutritious, for it contains 71½ per cent of oil, and the remainder contains much gum and sugar. This nut is one of the most useful of the vegetable products of India. Its oil is the feeder of the lamps, an ingredient in all the cookery, and a part of every toilet. The fibre of the husk forms coir ropes and matting which begin now to be appreciated in England. The shell is formed into various vessels, and forms the body of the humble natives' smoking apparatus, there designated a "hubble-bubble," and which, when superseded by a crystal vase and bedecked with gems, is more widely known as the "hookah."

Our artist further intimates the deficiency of our native fruit-stores by depicting a jar of tamarinds or of guava jelly.

The tamarinds from the East Indies are the best, but are rarely purchaseable. They are known, if preserved whole, by having six or seven seeds in each pod, whereas West Indian tamarind pods have but three or four seeds. However, East Indian, or black tamarinds as they are called, are usually in the form of a dark reddish-brown mass entirely devoid of seeds. The tamarind-tree *(Tamarindus indica)* attains a height of more than fifty feet.

The guava is produced by a tree about twenty feet high, known to botanists as the *Psidium pyriferum*, or pear-bearing psidium. The fruit is about the size of a tennis-ball, with a rind russet coloured tinged with red. The pulp is aromatic, pleasant flavoured, and contains numerous small white seeds. The rind, when stewed, is eaten with milk, and is preferred by West Indians to any other stewed fruit. From the rind, also, marmalade is made, but guava jelly is prepared from the whole fruit boiled in sugar.

MARCH AND APRIL

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

INLAND LETTERS.—All inland letters should be prepaid by an affixed stamp, otherwise double postage is charged. If the prepayment be insufficient, double the deficiency is charged. Letters weighing ½ oz. are charged 1d.; more than ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz., 2d.; and 2d. for every additional oz. or part thereof.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LETTERS, &c.—Although the prepayment of letters sent to the following countries be not compulsory, yet, if not prepaid, they are subject to the following increase of postage:—To or from places in Turkey where France maintains post-offices there will be charged a rate of 9d. per ½ oz., instead of 6d., the prepaid rate; to France, Sardinia, and Algeria, double postage; to Belgium (prepaid 6d.), unpaid, if sent direct, 8d.; *viâ* France, 10d. According to the regulations of the German Customs Union, no letter exceeding fifty grammes (a little more than 1¾ oz.) in weight, and containing any other inclosure in paper, can be allowed to circulate by the post.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS published at intervals not exceeding thirty days, and bearing an impressed newspaper stamp, may be transmitted and retransmitted through the Post Office to all parts of the United Kingdom under the following regulations:—If readdressed, the previous address must be cut off (obliteration is not sufficient). Inattention to this will cause the publication to be dealt with as an unpaid letter. They must be posted within fifteen days from the date of issue, and folded so that the whole stamp or stamps are exposed to view, otherwise a postage of 1d. is charged in addition. There must be no inclosure, nor any mark or writing thereon except the address.

NEWSPAPERS SENT ABROAD.—As the usual impressed newspaper stamp counts for nothing, a postage stamp must be affixed. When newspapers sent to British colonies have to pass through a foreign country they are liable (in addition to a postage of 1d.) to rates shown in the table of "Compulsory Payments." Unregistered publications, when sent to the colonies or abroad, are treated as book packets. Newspapers by private ships are charged 1d. Newspapers for India pay 2d. for every 4 oz.; above and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d.

BOOK POST.

INLAND.—The following are the rates of postage:—Not exceeding 4 oz., 1d.; above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 2d.; above 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb., 4d.—2d. being charged for every additional ½ lb. or part thereof. Postage must be prepaid in full by means of postage-stamps affixed outside the packet, which must be either without cover or open at the ends so as to admit of the inclosure being removed for examination. A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, and printed matter of any kind, sheets of music or manuscripts, prints or maps, or any quantity of paper, parchment, or vellum; all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether it be loose or attached; as also rollers, in the case of prints or maps: bookmarkers (whether paper or otherwise) in the case of books; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or usually appertaining thereto; but no patterns, or books of patterns (unless these consist merely of paper), can be allowed. No book packet may contain any written letter closed or open, or any inclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection; nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, written in any such packet, or in or upon its cover. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, width, or depth. In any case in which these regulations are infringed the packet will be charged unpaid-letter rate.

COLONIAL.—On the same conditions as the foregoing, and at the following charges (except that no packet weighing more than 3lb. can be sent to the East Indies or New South Wales), book packets can be forwarded to any British colony. To India, Ceylon, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and Hong-Kong, the charge is as follows.—4 oz., 4d; more than 4 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz., 8d; more than 8 oz, but not exceeding 1 lb., 1s. 4d., and so on; 8d. being charged for every additional ½lb. or fraction thereof. Charges to every other British colony:—4 oz., 3d.; more than 4 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz, 6d.; more than 8 oz., but not exceeding 1 lb.. 1s.. and so on; 6d. being charged for every additional ½ lb. or fraction thereof. Book packets to or from India and New South Wales are limited to packages not exceeding 3 lb.

FOREIGN is subject to the same regulations as the inland postage, with the exception that no book, paper, or publication sent must contain any writing or manuscript mark of any sort. Rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) chargeable upon registered newspapers and other printed papers sent to Belgium, France, Algeria, or the French offices in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt:—For a packet of registered newspapers not exceeding 4 oz.. 1d; above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 2d.; and then 2d. for every additional 8 oz. or part thereof. For a packet of other printed papers not exceeding 4 oz, 3d; above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d.; and then 6d. for every additional 8 oz. or part thereof. Rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) chargeable upon book packets, including newspapers and othe printed papers, addressed to Sardinia, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Venetian Lombardy, or other places in the Austrian dominions, when specially addressed *viâ* Sardinia:—For a packet of registered newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., Sardinia, 2d.; Tuscany, &c., from a port in Sardinia, 4d.; above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., Sardinia, 4d.; Tuscany, &c., from a port in Sardinia, 8d; and so on, two rates being charged for every additional 8 oz. or part thereof. No packet must exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth. For a packet of books or other printed papers not exceeding 4 oz., Sardinia, 4d.; Tuscany, &c., 6d.; above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., Sardinia, 8d.; Tuscany, &c., 1s., and so on, two rates being charged for every additional 8 oz. or part thereof. No packets of books or newspapers can be sent to the Austrian dominions, *viâ* Sardinia, if it weighs more than one pound, or exceeds 24 inches in length. As regards packets sent through France (except to the countries in the foregoing table of rates) the term "printed papers" does not include cases, or rollers, or maps, bookmarkers, pens, pencils, &c., but does include Parliamentary proceedings, books of every kind, sheets of music, and prints. Periodical works, not of daily publication, issued in the shape of pamphlets, may be sent by private ships to the United States at the following rates:—Not exceeding 2 oz., 1d.; 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz., 6d., and 2d. for every ounce or part thereof, up to 16 oz. The packet must be prepaid, and always sent in a cover open at the ends. Other printed papers or books except those specified) to the above places are subject to letter rates.

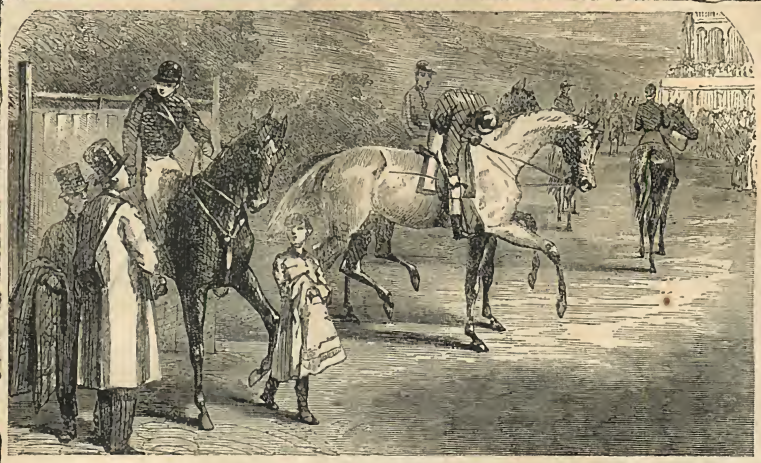
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LETTERS.

COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT.

To most places abroad prepayment is optional; but to others, of which a select list is given below, it is compulsory, and letters posted to these places unpaid are sent to the Return Letter Office in London.

PLACE.	RATES OF POSTAGE. LETTERS. Not exceeding ½ oz.	LETTERS. Above ½ oz. and not exceeding ½ oz.	BOOKS. Registered Newspapers and other Publications with Newspaper privilege.	BOOKS. Unregistered Newspapers, &c., Books, and all other printed matter.
	s. d.	s. d.		
Aden	0 9	1 0	Not exc. 4oz. 2d.	Not exc. 4oz. 6d.
Africa, West Coast of	0 6	0 6	1d each.	„ 4 „ 3d.
Antigua	0 6	0 6	1d. „	„ 4 „ 3d.
Ascension	0 6	0 6	1d. „	„ 4 „ 3d.
Australian Colonies, *via* Southampton and Suez	0 6	0 6	1d. „	„ 4 „ 4d.
„ *via* Marseilles	0 9	1 0	3d. and 4d.	Letter Rate.
Bathurst (Gambia)	0 6	0 6	1d. each.	Ditto.
Bolivia	2 0	2 0	3d. „	Ditto.
Borneo, by private ship	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* Marseilles and India	0 9	1 0	4d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* Southampton and India	0 6	0 6	2d. „	Ditto.
Brazil	1 0	1 0	1d. „	Ditto.
British Guinea	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Not exc. 4oz. 3d.
Buenos Ayres	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Letter Rate.
California, *via* New York	1 2½	1 2½	2d. each.	Ditto.
„ by United States' Packet	1 2½	1 2½	2d. „	Ditto.
Cape de Verd Island	0 4	0 8	1d. „	1d. per ounce.
Carthagena (S. A.)	1 0	1 0	1d. „	Letter Rate.
Cayenne	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
Ceylon, *via* Marseilles	0 9	1 0	3d. „	Ditto.
Chagres	1 0	1 0	1d. „	Ditto.
Chili	2 0	2 0	3d. „	Ditto.
China, *via* Marseilles	0 9	1 0	3d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* Southampton (except Hong-Kong	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
Costa Rica	2 3	2 3	1d. „	Ditto.
Cuba	1 6	1 6	1d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* United States	1 2½	1 2½	2d. „	Ditto.
Dardanelles, *via* France and Austria	1 2	2 4	Not exc. 4oz. 1d.	Not exc. 4oz. 3d.
Ecuador	2 0	2 0	3d. each.	Letter Rate.
Egypt, *via* Marseilles	0 9	1 0	3d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* Southampton	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* Belgium (except Alexandria)	1 0	1 0	2½d. „	Ditto.
Falkland Islands	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Not exc. 4oz. 3d.
Fernando Po	0 6	0 8	1d. „	Ditto.
Gambia	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
Gibraltar	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
„ „ *via* France	0 6	1 0	Not exc. 4oz. 1d.	Ditto.
Grenada	0 6	0 6	1d. each.	Ditto.
Guadaloupe	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Letter Rate.
Guatemala	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
Havannah	1 6	1 6	1d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* United States	1 2½	1 2½	2d. „	Ditto.
Hayti (St. Domingo)	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
Heligoland, by private ship	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Not exc. 4oz. 3d.
„ *via* Hamburg	0 10	0 10	1d. „	Letter Rate.
Honduras	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Not exc. 4oz. 3d.
Hong-Kong, *via* Marseilles	0 9	1 0	2d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* Southampton	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Not exc 4oz. 4d.
India	0 3	0 6		
Ionian Islands, *via* Southampton	0 6	0 6	1d „	Ditto.
Jamaica	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
Japan	0 9	1 0	3d. „	Letter Rate.
Java, *via* Marseilles	0 9	1 0	3d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* Southampton	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* Holland	0 8	0 8	2d. „	Ditto.
Jerusalem	0 6	1 0	1d. „	Not exc. 4oz. 3d.
Labuan, by private ship	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* Marseilles and India	0 9	1 0	4d. „	Letter Rate.
„ *via* Southampton	0 6	0 6	2d. „	Ditto
Luxemburg (Duchy of), *via* Belgium	0 6	0 6	Not exc. 4oz. 1d.	Ditto.
Madeira	0 4	0 8	1d. each.	Ditto.
„ *via* Lisbon	0 4	0 8	1d. „	Ditto.
Malta, *via* Marseilles	0 6	1 0	3d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* Southampton	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Not exc. 4oz. 3d.
„ by French packet, *via* Marseilles	0 6	1 0	Not exc. 4oz. 1d.	Letter Rate.
Martinique	0 6	0 6	1d. each.	Ditto.
Mexico	2 3	2 3	1d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* United States	1 5	1 5	2d. „	Ditto.
Monte Video	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Not exc. 8oz. 6d.
Natal	0 6	0 6	1d. „	„ 4 „ 3d.
New Zealand, *via* Southampton and Suez	0 6	0 6	1d. „	„ 4 „ 4d.
„ *via* Marseilles and Suez	0 9	1 0	3d. „	Letter Rate.
Pacific (any place in)	2 0	2 0	3d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* Brazil	2 7	2 7	1d „	Ditto.
Panama	1 0	1 0	1d. „	Ditto.
Peru	2 0	2 0	3d. „	Ditto.
Philippine Islands, by private ship	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
„ „ *via* Marseilles and India	0 9	1 0	4d. „	Ditto.
„ „ *via* Southampton&India	0 6	0 6	2d. „	Ditto.
Poland, *via* Belgium (Registered)	2 0	2 0	1d. „	Ditto.
Portugal	0 4	0 8	1d. „	Ditto.
„ *via* France	0 6	1 0	Not exc. 4oz. 1d.	Not exc. 4oz. 3d.
„ *via* Brazil packet	0 4	0 8	1d. each	Letter Rate.
Russia, *via* Belgium (Registered)	2 0	2 0	1d. „	Ditto.
St. Juan de Nicaragua	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Ditto.
St. Vincent (West Indies)	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Not exc. 4oz. 3d.
Sandwich Islands, *via* United States	1 2½	1 2½	2d. „	Ditto.
„ „ *via* Panama	2 4	2 4	4d. „	Letter Rate.
Scutari (Asia), *via* Belgium	0 8	0 8	2½d. „	Ditto.
Sicilies (Two), *via* Belgium	1 4	1 4	2½d. „	Ditto.
Singapore	0 9	1 0	3d. „	Not exc. 4oz. 6d.
Spain	0 6	1 0	Not exc. 4oz. 1d.	„ 4 „ 3d.
Syria, *via* Marseilles by French packet	0 6	1 0	Not exc. 4oz. 1d.	„ 4 „ 4d.
Tangiers, *via* France	0 6	1 0	„ 4 „ 1d.	„ 4 „ 4d.
Tasmania, *via* Southampton and Suez	0 6	0 6	1d. each.	„ 4 „ 4d.
„ *via* Marseilles and Suez	0 9	1 0	3d. „	Letter Rate.
Tunis, *via* Marseilles by French packet	0 6	1 0	Not exc. 4oz. 1d.	Not exc 4oz. 3d.
Turkey, *via* Belgium	0 8	0 8	(exc. the places specified) 2d.	Letter Rate.
United States	1 0	1 0	1d. each.	Ditto.
Vancouver's Island, by private ship	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Not exc. 4oz. 3d.
„ „ *via* Panama	2 4	2 4	4d. „	Letter Rate.
Vigo, *via* Southampton	2 2	2 2	1d. „	Ditto.
West Coast South America	2 0	2 0	3d. „	Ditto.
West Indies (British)	0 6	0 6	1d. „	Not exc. 4oz. 3d.
West Indies (Foreign), except Cuba, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Martin, and Eustatius	1 5	1 5	1d. „	Letter Rate.
Wurtemberg, *via* France	0 6	0 6	Not exc. 4oz. 1d.	Not exc. 4oz. 3d.

MAY.



RACING.

D. of M.	D. of W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN. Rises. H. M.	SUN. Sets. H. M.	MOON. Rises. Morn.	MOON. Sets. Morn.	Age Dys	HIGH WATER AT London Bridge. Morn.	London Bridge. Aftern.	Liverpool Dock. Morn.	Liverpool Dock. Aftern.
1	W	*St. Phil. & St. James*	4 34	7 21	1 21	10 25	☾	6 34	7 2	3 40	4 12
2	Th	Grand Duchess departs from Parma, 1859	4 32	7 22	1 42	11 37	22	7 34	8 8	4 46	5 25
3	F	*Invent. of the Cross*	4 31	7 24	2 0	Aftern.	23	8 47	9 24	6 2	6 36
4	S	Saltash Tubular-bridge op., 1859	4 29	7 25	2 14	1 57	24	9 58	10 33	7 11	7 44
5	S	ROGATION SUNDAY	4 27	7 27	2 28	3 5	25	11 6	11 35	8 13	8 40
6	M	*St. John Evangelist*	4 25	7 29	2 43	4 12	26	—	0 2	9 3	9 22
7	Tu	Savings Banks inst., 1815	4 24	7 30	2 56	5 20	27	0 25	0 44	9 42	10 1
8	W	Easter Term ends	4 22	7 32	3 14	6 29	28	1 4	1 23	10 19	10 36
9	Th	*Ascension Day*	4 20	7 33	3 34	7 38	●	1 41	1 58	10 54	11 10
10	F	Emp. Napoleon takes com. of the Italian Army, 1859	4 18	7 35	4 1	8 44	1	2 16	2 32	11 27	11 42
11	S	Mutiny at Delhi, 1856	4 17	7 36	4 35	9 45	2	2 49	3 4	11 59	—
12	S	SUND. AFT. ASC. D.	4 15	7 38	5 20	10 37	3	3 21	3 37	0 15	0 32
13	M	Alessandria Headquarters of the French Army, 1859	4 14	7 39	6 16	11 20	4	3 54	4 11	0 49	1 7
14	Tu	Grattan died, 1820	4 12	7 41	7 21	11 54	5	4 29	4 47	1 25	1 46
15	W	Jupiter sets 1h. 25m. a.m.	4 11	7 42	8 32	Morn.	6	5 8	5 29	2 7	2 30
16	Th	Battle of Albuera, 1811	4 9	7 44	9 50	0 21	7	5 52	6 17	2 55	3 22
17	F	Talleyrand died, 1838	4 8	7 45	11 10	0 43	☽	6 44	7 12	3 50	4 21
18	S	Cambridge Easter Term div.	4 6	7 47	Aftern.	1 1	9	7 43	8 17	4 55	5 34
19	S	WHIT SUNDAY	4 5	7 48	1 53	1 20	10	8 56	9 31	6 9	6 41
20	M	20,000 Austrians crossed the Po, 1859	4 4	7 50	3 15	1 36	11	10 3	10 36	7 14	7 45
21	Tu	Lafayette died, 1834	4 2	7 51	4 44	1 57	12	11 7	11 37	8 15	8 42
22	W	Trinity Term begins	4 1	7 53	6 13	2 20	13	—	0 4	9 9	9 37
23	Th	Battle of Edgehill, 1642	4 0	7 54	7 40	2 49	14	0 31	0 59	10 4	10 30
24	F	Queen Victoria born, 1819	3 59	7 55	8 58	3 29	○	1 26	1 52	10 55	11 20
25	S	Princess Helena born, 1846	3 58	7 56	10 0	4 23	16	2 17	2 42	11 43	—
26	S	TRINITY SUNDAY	3 56	7 58	10 47	5 28	17	3 5	3 30	0 8	0 32
27	M	Prince Napoleon escaped from Ham, 1846	3 55	7 59	11 20	6 45	18	3 54	4 18	0 56	1 20
28	Tu	Chinese Junks dest., 1857	3 54	8 1	11 45	8 3	19	4 42	5 4	1 42	2 5
29	W	Restoration of K. Charles II.	3 53	8 0	Morn.	9 20	20	5 27	5 51	2 29	2 54
30	Th	*Corpus Christi*	3 52	8 4	0 4	10 34	21	6 16	6 41	3 19	3 44
31	F	Mutiny at Lucknow, 1857	3 52	8 3	0 20	11 45	☾	7 6	7 32	4 10	4 37

BOSWELL'S INTRODUCTION TO THE LITERARY CLUB. BY EYRE CROWE, JUN.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

THE following articles in the Treaty of Commerce between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, signed at Paris, January 23, 1860, and the ratifications of which were exchanged at Paris, February 4, 1860, show the reductions of the duties on British good imported into France :—

Article 1. His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages that on the following articles of British production and manufacture imported from the United Kingdom into France the duties shall in no case exceed 30 per cent ad valorem, the two additional decimes included. The articles are as follows:—Refined sugar; turmeric in powder; rock crystal worked; iron forged in lumps or prisms; brass wire (copper alloyed with zinc), polished or unpolished of every description; chemical productions, enumerated or non-enumerated; extracts of dyewoods; garancine; common soap of every description, and perfumed soap; stoneware and earthenware, fine and common; china and porcelain-ware; glass, crystals, mirrors, and plate-glass; cotton yarn; worsted and woollen yarn of every description; yarns of flax and hemp; yarns of hair, enumerated or non-enumerated; cotton manufactures; horsehair manufactures, enumerated or non-enumerated; worsted and woollen manufactures, enumerated or non-enumerated; cloth list; manufactures of hair; silk manufactures; manufactures of waste and floss silk; manufactures of bark and all other vegetable fibres, enumerated or non-enumerated; manufactures of flax and hemp; mixed manufactures of every description; hosiery; haberdashery and small wares; manufactures of caoutchouc and gutta percha, pure or mixed; articles of clothing, wholly or in part made up; prepared skins; articles of every sort manufactured from leather or skins, included or not under the denomination of small wares, fine or common; plated articles of every description; cutlery; metal wares, whether enumerated or not; pig and cast iron of every description, without distinction of weight; bar and wrought iron, with the exception of the kinds specified in Article 17; steel; machinery, tools, and mechanical instruments of every description; carriages on springs, lined and pointed; cabinet-ware, carved work, and turnery of every description, worked ivory and wood; brandies and spirits, including those not distilled from wine, cherries, molasses, or rice; ships and boats. With respect to refined sugar and chemical productions of which salt is the basis, the excise or inland duties shall be added to the amount of the above specified duties.

Art. 2. His Imperial Majesty engages to reduce the import duties in France on British coal and coke to the amount of 15c. for the hundred kilogrammes, with the addition of the two decimes. His Majesty the Emperor also engages, within four years from the date of the ratification of the present treaty, to establish upon the importation of coal and coke by land and by sea a uniform duty, which shall not exceed that which is fixed by the preceding paragraph.

Art. 3. It is understood that the rates of duty mentioned in the preceding articles are independent of the differential duties in favour of French shipping, with which duties they shall not interfere.

Art. 4. The duties ad valorem stipulated in the present treaty shall be calculated on the value at the place of production or fabrication of the object imported, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance, and commission necessary for the importation into France as far as the port of discharge. For the levying of these duties the importer shall make a written declaration at the custom-house, stating the value and description of the goods imported. If the custom-house authorities shall be of opinion that the declared value is insufficient, they shall be at liberty to take the goods on paying to the importer the price declared, with an addition of 5 per cent. This payment, together with the restitution of any duty which may have been levied upon such goods, shall be made within the fifteen days following the declaration.

Art. 6. Her Britannic Majesty engages also that the duties on the importation of French wine be at once reduced to a rate not exceeding 3s. a gallon, and that from the 1st of April, 1861, the duties on importation shall be regulated as follows:—1. On wine containing less than 15 degrees of proof spirit verified by Sykes's hydrometer the duty shall not exceed 1s. a gallon. 2. On wine containing from 15 to 26 degrees the duty shall not exceed 1s. 6d. a gallon. 3. On wine containing from 26 to 40 degrees the duty shall not exceed 2s. a gallon. 4. On wine in bottles the duty shall not exceed 2s. a gallon.

Art. 9. It is understood between the two high contracting Powers that, if one of them thinks it necessary to establish an excise tax or inland duty upon any article of home production or manufacture which is comprised among the preceding enumerated articles, the foreign imported article of the same description may be immediately liable to an equivalent duty on importation. It is equally understood between the high contracting Powers that, in case the British Government should deem it necessary to increase the excise duties levied upon home-made spirits, the duties on the importation of wines may be modified in the following manner:—For every increase of 1s. per gallon of spirits on the excise duty there may be on wines which pay 1s. 6d. duty an augmentation not exceeding 1½d. per gallon; and on wines which pay 2s. an augmentation not exceeding 2½d. per gallon.

Art. 10. The two high contracting parties reserve to themselves the power of levying upon all articles mentioned in the present treaty, or upon any other article, landing or shipping dues, in order to pay the expenses of all necessary establishments at the ports of importation and exportation. But in all that relates to local treatment, the dues and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, and rivers of the two countries, the privileges, favours, or advantages which are or shall be granted to national vessels generally, or to the goods imported or exported in them, shall be equally granted to the vessels of the other country, and to the goods imported or exported in them.

Art. 11. The two high contracting Powers engage not to prohibit the exportation of coal, and to levy no duty upon such exportation.

Art. 12. The subjects of one of the two high contracting Powers shall in the dominions of the other enjoy the same protection as native subjects in regard to the rights of property in trade marks and in patterns of every description.

Art. 13. The ad valorem duties established within the limits fixed by the preceding articles shall be converted into specific duties by a supplementary convention, which shall be concluded before the 1st of July, 1860. The medium prices during the six months preceding the date of the present treaty shall be taken as the bases for this conversion. Duties shall, however, be levied in conformity with the bases above established:—1. In the event of this supplementary convention not having come into force before the expiration of the period fixed for the execution by France of the present treaty; 2, upon those articles the specific duties on which shall not have been settled by common consent.

Art. 14. Her Britannic Majesty reserves to herself the power of retaining, upon special grounds, and by way of exception, during a period not exceeding two years, dated from the 1st of April, 1860, half of the duties on those articles the free admission of which is stipulated by the present treaty. This reserve, however, does not apply to articles of silk manufacture.

Art. 15. The engagements contracted by his Majesty the Emperor of the French shall be fulfilled, and the tariffs previously indicated as payable on British goods and manufactures shall be applied within the following periods:—1, for coal and coke, from the 1st of July, 1860; 2, for bar and pig iron, and for steel of the kinds which are not subject to prohibition, from the 1st of October, 1860; 3, for worked metals, machines, tools, and mechanical instruments of all sorts, within a period which shall not exceed the 31st of December, 1860; 4, for yarns and manufactures in flax and hemp, from the 1st of June, 1861; and 5, and for all other articles from the 1st of October, 1861.

Art. 16. His Majesty the Emperor of the French engages that the ad valorem duties payable on the importation into France of merchandise of British production and manufacture shall not exceed a maximum of 25 per cent from the 1st of October, 1864.

Art. 17. It is understood between the two high contracting Powers, as an element of the conversion of the ad valorem duties into specific duties, that for the kinds of bar iron which are at present subjected on importation into France to a duty of 10f., not including the two additional decimes, the duty shall be 7f. on every 100 kilogrammes until the 1st of October, 1864, and 6f. from that period, including in both cases the two additional decimes.

Art. 18. The arrangements of the present Treaty of Commerce are applicable to Algeria, both for the exportation of her produce, and for the importation of British goods.

Art. 19. Each of the two high contracting Powers engages to confer on the other any favour, privilege, or reduction in the tariff of duties of importation on the articles mentioned in the present treaty which the said Power may concede to any third Power. They further engage not to enforce one against the other any prohibition of importation or exportation which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations.

Art. 21. The present treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, to date from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and in case neither of the high contracting Powers shall have notified to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, the intention to put an end to its operation, the treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year until the expiration of a year, counting from the day on which one or other of the high contracting Powers shall have announced its intention to put an end to it. The high contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right to introduce by common consent into this treaty any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENT ACT, 1860.

CLAUSE 1. The following duty of Customs are charged on the under-mentioned articles imported into Great Britain and Ireland on the 11th day of February, 1860:—Chicory, or any other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of chicory or coffee, raw or kiln-dried, 6s. the cwt. Wine, of or from foreign countries—Red, white, or lees of such wine, 3s. the gallon; with an allowance for drawback on exportation until the 31st day of December, 1860, inclusive of 3s. per gallon on such wine exported or used as ship's stores, but no drawback shall be granted on lees of wine. On and after the 1st day of January, 1861, and without any allowance for drawback, wine of or from foreign countries, or the growth and produce of any British possession, containing less than the following rates of proof spirit, verified by Sykes's hydrometer — viz., red, white, or the lees of such wine, 18 degrees, 1s. the gallon; 26 degrees, 1s. 6d.; 40 degrees, 2s.; and if imported in bottles, 2s.

Clause 2 gives power to the Commissioners of Customs to limit ports of importation.

Clause 3 gives power to Commissioners of Inland Revenue to make allowances on wine in stock.

Clause 4 gives power to the Treasury to authorise payment of monies advanced by Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

Clause 5. The duties of customs chargable upon the goods, wares, and merchandise, next hereinafter mentioned imported into Great Britain and Ireland shall cease:—Agates or cornelians, set; swords, cutlasses, matchets, bayonets, barrels, gun-locks; cannon and mortars, of brass or iron, not mounted, gunner accompanied with carriages; muskets, rifles, carbines, fowling-pieces, or guns of any other sort not enumerated, and pistols; manufactures of brass, not otherwise enumerated; brocades of gold and silver; manufactures of bronze or metal, bronzed or lacquered; canes, walking canes, or sticks; manufactures of caoutchouc; china or porcelain ware, plain, painted, gilt, or ornamented; clocks; corks, square for rounding. Cotton manufactures—Fringe, gloves of cotton or thread, stockings of cotton or thread, socks or half-hose of cotton or thread. Earthenware. Embroidery and needle-work—silk and cotten net, figured with the needle, being imitation lace, and articles thereof; curtains, commonly called Swiss, embroidered on muslin or net. Feathers, artificial flowers, raw fruit; manufactures of gutta percha, moulded and not moulded; manufactures of hair or goat's wool, or of hair or goat's wool and any other material, wholly or in part made up; hats or bonnets; iron and steel, wrought or manufactured, or coated with brass or copper by any galvanic process; jewels, emeralds, and other precious stones, set; lace, and articles thereof; manufactures of lead; leather manufactures—viz., boots, shoes, and calashes; gloves of leather (after the 1st of August, 1860), and any article made of leather, or any manufacture whereof leather is the most valuable part; linen, or linen and cotton manufactures; lucifers, of wood and wax; morphia and its salts; musical instruments; oil, chemical, essential, or perfumed; opera glasses, single and double, and all marine and race glasses, not being telescopes; percussion caps; perfumery, not otherwise enumerated; quinces; sulphate of quinine; silk—viz., millinery of silk, or of which the greater part is silk; China crape shawls, scarfs, handkerchiefs, and pieces; handkerchiefs, plain and figured, in pieces not exceeding nine yards in length; articles, manufactures of silk, or of silk

and any other material, not particularly enumerated, of and from a British possession; manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with metal or any other material the produce of Europe; gauze or crape, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded; velvet, plain or figured; ribbons, plain silk, of one colour only; velvet or plush, wholly of silk or of silk mixed with cotton, not exceeding nine inches in width—viz., plain, or embossed by depression, without satin or fancy edge; figured, brocaded, striped, or spotted, or with fancy or satin edge, and silk ribbons in any way mixed or ornamented with velvet or plush; fancy silk net or tricot; plain silk lace or net called tulle; manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with other materials, called plush, not being ribbons; articles thereof not otherwise enumerated; black plush, commonly used for making hats; parasols and umbrellas; damask of silk and wool, or of silk and other materials, for furniture; stays or corsets of linen or of cotton, or of linen and cotton mixed; sulphuric acid; toys; turnery, not otherwise described; watches; woollens—viz., carpets and rugs; shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs, plain; and gloves.

Clause 6. In lieu of the duties of customs now chargeable on the articles next hereinafter mentioned, on their importation into Great Britain and Ireland the following duties of customs shall, on and after the 6th day of March, 1860, be charged, until the respective days hereinafter mentioned; and from and after those days respectively the said duties shall cease and determine; that is to say:—until the 31st day of March, 1862, inclusive, corks, ready made, 3d. the lb.; until the 31st day of March, 1861, inclusive, hats or bonnets, of chip or straw, 1s. 3d. the lb.; until the 1st day of August, 1860, inclusive, leather manufactures—viz., men's gloves, 1s. 9d. the dozen pairs; women's gloves or mitts, 2s. 3d. the dozen pairs.

Clause 7. In lieu of the duties of customs now charged on the articles undermentioned, the following duties of customs shall, on and after the 16th day of August, 1860, be charged thereon on importation from countries other than France and Algeria, viz.:—Books, being of editions printed in or since the year 1861, bound or unbound, 16s. the cwt.; books admitted under treaties of international copyright, 15s. the cwt. Millboards, 16s. the cwt. Paper—viz., brown paper, made of old rope or cordage only, without separating or extracting the pitch or tar therefrom, and without any mixture of other materials therewith, 16s. the cwt.; printed, painted, or stained paperhangings, or flock paper, 14s. the cwt.; gilt, stained, coloured, embossed, and all fancy kinds, not being paperhangings, 16s. the cwt.; waste paper, or paper of any sort, not particularly enumerated or described, not otherwise charged with duty, 16s. the cwt Pasteboard, 15s. the cwt. Prints and drawings—viz., plain or coloured, 16s. the cwt; admitted under treaties of international copyright, 15s. the cwt.; or, at the option of the importer—single, 0½d. each; bound, 1½d. the dozen.

Clause 8. In lieu of the duties of customs now charged on the articles under mentioned, the following duties of customs shall, on and after the 6th day of March, 1860, be charged thereon on importation into Great Britain and Ireland—viz., Spirits or strong waters, not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, 8s. 6d. the gallon; spirits of and from a British possession in America or the island of Mauritius; and rum of and from any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, in regard to which the conditions of the Act 4 Vict., c. 8, have or shall have been fulfilled, 8s. 3d. the gallon; rum shrub, liqueurs and cordials, of and from a British possession in America or the island of Mauritius, or a British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, qualified as aforesaid, 8s. 3d. the gallon; rum of and from any foreign country, being the country of its production, 8s. 3d. the gallon; rum from any country not being the country of its production. 8s. 6d. the gallon; tafia of and from any colony of France, 8s. 3d. the gallon; other spirits, being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, and perfumed spirits, to be used as perfumery only, 12s. the gallon. Spirits or strong waters, imported into the United Kingdom, mixed with any ingredient, and, although thereby coming under some other designation, except varnish, shall nevertheless be deemed to be spirits or strong waters, and be subject to duty as such. Cologne water, the flask (thirty of such flasks containing not more than one gallon), 5d. each; when not in flasks, as perfumed spirits, 12s. the gallon.—By a later resolution of the House of Commons, the duties upon British spirits was increased 2s. 10d. the gallon.

Clause 9. The duties of customs chargeable upon the goods, wares, and merchandise hereinafter mentioned imported into Great Britain and Ireland shall, on and after the 7th day of March, 1860, cease and determine; that is to say:—Ammunition—viz., shot, large and small, of iron or lead; rockets and other combustibles for purposes of war: almonds, apples, beads, boxes of brass; butter, of and from a British possession; candles; capers, including the pickle; cheese, of and from a British possession; cinnamon, cloves; copper manufactures, not otherwise enumerated or described, and copper plates engraved; coral negligées, daguerreotype plates, dates; eggs, of and from a British possession; medical extracts, ginger; glass—flint cut glass, flint coloured glass, and fancy ornamental glass of whatever kind; gongs; grains, guinea and of paradise; japanned or lacquered ware, liquoriee, mace, mustard, nutmegs, nuts, oilcloth, onions, oranges and lemons; pears, dried; pewter manufactures, not otherwise enumerated; pimento. Platting—of chip, not being of greater value than 6d. per piece of sixty yards; or other manufactures of straw, chip, or other materials to be used in or proper for making or ornamenting hats or bonnets, not otherwise enumerated. Pomatum, rice, salacine; sauces, not otherwise enumerated; scaleboards; caraway seeds, of and from a British possession; ships, foreign-built, broken up, or sold to be broken up, or abandoned by the owners, or sold as wreck, whether afterwards recovered or repaired or not; soap, soy; spelter or zinc manufactures, not otherwise enumerated; stearine; tallow, of and from a British possession; tin-foil; tin manufactures, not otherwise enumerated; veneers, washing-balls; yarn, woollen or worsted.

Clause 10 alters the duties now charged on articles herein named, the reduced duties to be charged on and after March 7, 1860:—Plate of gold, 17s. the oz. troy; plate of silver, gilt or ungilt, 1s. 6d. the oz. troy; hair powder, vermicelli, and maccaroni, 4½d. the cwt.; currants, figs, and rasins, 7s. the cwt.

Clause 11 states that the duties of customs now charged on the articles next mentioned shall continue to be levied and charged, on and after the 1st day of April, 1860, until the 1st day of July, 1861, on importation into Great Britain and Ireland; that is to say,—Tea (without any allowance for draft), 1s. 5d. the lb.; cherries (dried), comfits (dry), confectionery, ginger (preserved), marmalade, plums (preserved in sugar), and succades, including all fruits and vegetables preserved in sugar, not otherwise enumerated, 2d. the lb. Sugar—candy, brown or white, refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, 18s. 4d. the cwt.; white clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined or equal in quality to refined, 16s. the cwt.; yellow muscovado and brown clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to yellow muscovado or brown clayed, and not equal to white clayed, 13s. 10d. the cwt.; brown muscovado or any other sugar, not being equal in quality to yellow muscovado or brown clayed sugar, 12s. 8d. the cwt.; cane juice, 10s. 4d., and molasses, 5s. the cwt. The following drawbacks shall be allowed on exportation to foreign parts, or on removal to the Isle of Man for consumption there:—Upon refined sugar, in loaf, complete or whole, or lumps duly refined, having been perfectly clarified and thoroughly dried in the stove, and being of an uniform whiteness throughout, or sugarcandy, or sugar refined by the centrifugal machine, or by any other process, and not in any way inferior to the Export Standard, No. 3, approved by the Lords of the Treasury, for every cwt., 17s. 2d.; upon refined sugar unstoved, pounded, crushed, or broken, and not in any way inferior to the Export Standard sample No. 1, for every cwt., 16s. 4d.; upon bastard or refined sugar, unstoved or broken in pieces, for every cwt., 15s. 1d.; upon bastard or refined sugar being inferior in qualiyy to the Export Standard sample No. 2, for every cwt., 12s. 8d.

Clause 12. In lieu of the duties of customs now chargeable on wood and timber, as denominated in Table A. to the "Tariff Act, 1855," foreign and colonial, on importation into Great Britain and Ireland, the following duties of customs shall be charged:—Wood and timber, hewn, and lathwood, 1s. the load; sawn or split, planed or dressed, 2s. the load; firewood, not exceeding three feet in length, 1s. the load. Teak and wood for shipbuilding purposes, 1s the load. Mahogany, hard wood, or furniture woods—viz, box-wood, beef-wood, cedar, ebony, king-wood, lignum vitæ, maple, New Zealand wood, olive-wood, purple-wood, rose-wood, satin-wood, Santa Maria wood, speckled wood, sweet-wood, tulip-wood, walnut-wood, zebra-wood; furniture wood unenumerated, not being ash, beech, birch, elm, oak, and wainscot, 1s. the ton. Staves, not exceeding 72 inches in length, nor 7 inches in breadth, nor 3½ inches in thickness (except staves for herring barrels), 1s. the load.—Drawbacks allowed on exportation to foreign parts of the several descriptions of wood and timber, whether colonial or foreign.

Clause 13 states that duties on timber are to be paid on first importation.

Clause 14 levies a duty on ships, foreign-built, of wood, and upon all ships built of wood in any of her Majesty's possessions abroad, on the registration thereof as British ships at any port or place for the registry of British ships in Great Britain and Ireland, for every ton of the gross registered tonnage of such ships, without any deduction in respect of engine-room or otherwise, 1s.

Clause 15. Upon goods deposited in any warehouse for the security of duties of customs, and in addition to such duties of customs, or any other charges payable thereon, there shall be paid at the time of delivery from the warehouse for home consumption the rates following:—For every £100 of customs duty payable on the goods—Upon such goods, not being tobacco or sugar, as shall not have been removed under bond from any such warehouse in any port or place to any other warehouse in any other port or place, 5s.; upon such goods, not being tobacco or sugar, as shall have been so removed under bond, 10s.; upon tobacco which shall not have been so removed under bond, 2s. 6d.; upon tobacco which shall have been so removed under bond, 5s.; upon sugar which shall not have been so removed under bond, 5s.; upon sugar which shall have been so removed under bond, 10s.: provided that the extra rates above charged upon any goods which shall have been removed under bond shall not apply to removals under bond to warehouses in ports or places which now possess the privilege of bonding.

Clause 16. There shall be charged (irrespective of any duties of customs or other rates or charges payable by law) upon the importation of all goods into Great Britain and Ireland, except corn, grain, and flour, and timber and wood goods, and goods in transit exported under bond, and goods imported for exportation in the same ship, provided they be so reported, the respective rates and charges following:—Goods in packages or parcels, per package or parcel, or other unit of entry, 1d.; goods in bulk, by weight, measure, or number, for each unit of entry, 1d.; animals, per head or other unit of entry, 1d.: and there shall be charged upon every customs bill of lading, on the exportation of any goods from Great Britain and Ireland, 1s. 6d.

Clauses 17 and 18 define the unit of entry, and the power to adjust unit of entry.

Clause 19 enacts that the rates are to be paid by stamps.

Clause 20 gives particulars of free goods inwards.

Clause 21 gives the construction of the term "bill of lading," and says that a bill of lading is to be deemed the entry outwards of free goods, but not to include more than one consignment. A penalty of £5 for evasion.

Clause 22 says that bills of lading are to be delivered within time prescribed, and enacts a penalty on failing to comply with foregoing requirements.

Clause 23 explains the bills of lading, &c., relating to goods conveyed by forwarders, and penalties on exporter, &c., failing to comply with requirements therein.

Clause 24 defines the meaning of the terms "carrier or forwarder" and "Goods" as used in this Act

Clause 25 inflicts a penalty on exporter, &c., shipping without bill of lading.

Clause 26 inflicts a penalty on master or owner failing to deliver a manifest of goods shipped.

Clause 27 explains customs bill of lading, &c., when required as evidence.

Clause 28 says the payment of duty on customs bill of lading to be by an adhesive stamp.

Clause 29. No customs bill of lading to be valid if not stamped.

Clause 30. Averments in informations, &c.

Clause 31. Stamps to be provided by the Inland Revenue.

Clause 32. Rates to be deemed stamp duties.

Clause 33. Customs stamp-distributors to be appointed.

Clause 34. Inland Revenue to account with Customs the proceeds arising from stamp duties.

Clause 35. Allowance for stamps spoiled, &c.

Clause 36 enacts, where contracts were entered into before the 10th of February, 1860, deduction be made in respect of duty.

Clause 37. Commencement of Act and title.

JUNE.

PUNT-FISHING.

D. of M.	D. of W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN. Rises. H. M.	SUN. Sets. H. M.	N. Rises. Morn.	N. Sets. Aftern.	Age Dys	HIGH WATER AT London Bridge. Morn.	London Bridge. Aftern.	Liverpool Dock. Morn.	Liverpool Dock. Aftern.
1	S	*Nicomede*	3 51	8 5	0 34	0 53	23	7 59	8 29	5 7	5 41
2	S	1ST S. AFTER TRIN.	3 50	8 6	0 49	2 2	24	9 3	9 34	6 12	6 40
3	M	Sir J. Lawrence rec. Freedom of City of London, 1859	3 49	8 7	1 4	3 9	25	10 2	10 30	7 8	7 38
4	Tu	Battle of Buffalora, 1859	3 48	8 8	1 20	4 18	26	11 0	11 30	8 8	8 37
5	W	Milan evacuated, 1859	3 48	8 9	1 37	5 28	27	11 59	—	9 2	9 24
6	Th	Mutiny at Allahabad, 1857	3 47	8 10	2 3	6 35	28	0 24	0 46	9 45	10 6
7	F	Parliament opened, 1839	3 47	8 11	2 35	7 38	29	1 7	1 28	10 27	10 45
8	S	Douglas Jerrold died, 1857	3 46	8 11	3 16	8 33	●	1 49	2 7	11 3	11 23
9	S	2ND S. AFTER TRIN.	3 46	8 12	4 9	9 19	1	2 25	2 45	11 42	12 0
10	M	Prince Metternich died, 1859	3 45	8 13	5 12	9 56	2	3 4	3 22	—	0 18
11	Tu	*St. Barnabas*	3 45	8 14	6 24	10 25	3	3 40	3 59	0 37	0 56
12	W	Trinity Term ends	3 45	8 14	7 41	10 48	4	4 18	4 37	1 15	1 36
13	Th	Palmerston and Russell's Administrat. formed, 1859	3 44	8 15	8 59	11 7	5	4 58	5 19	1 57	2 19
14	F	Insurrect. of Wat Tyler, 1381	3 44	8 15	10 17	11 25	6	5 41	6 4	2 42	3 5
15	S	Queen visit. Birmingh., 1858	3 44	8 16	11 37	11 42	☽	6 27	6 54	3 32	3 59
16	S	3RD S. AFTER TRIN.	3 44	8 16	Aftern.	12 0	8	7 21	7 50	4 28	4 59
17	M	*St. Alban*	3 44	8 17	2 23	Morn.	9	8 21	8 55	5 33	6 5
18	Tu	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	3 44	8 17	3 48	0 21	10	9 27	9 58	6 36	7 10
19	W	Gwalior recaptured, 1858	3 44	8 18	5 14	0 48	11	10 32	11 7	7 45	8 18
20	Th	Accession	3 44	8 18	6 34	1 21	12	11 40	—	8 51	9 22
21	F	Proclamation	3 44	8 18	7 44	2 7	13	0 13	0 44	9 51	10 19
22	S	Income Tax com., 1842	3 45	8 18	8 38	3 6	○	1 13	1 41	10 45	11 12
23	S	4TH S. AFTER TRIN.	3 45	8 19	9 17	4 19	15	2 7	2 34	11 38	—
24	M	*St. John Bapt.* Mids. Day	3 45	8 19	9 46	5 37	16	3 0	3 23	0 1	0 23
25	Tu	Jupiter sets 10h. 51m. p.m.	3 46	8 19	10 8	6 57	17	3 45	4 6	0 44	1 5
26	W	Victoria Cross dist., 1857	3 46	8 19	10 25	8 14	18	4 27	4 48	1 26	1 47
27	Th	Mars sets 9h. 26m. p.m.	3 46	8 19	10 39	9 28	19	5 9	5 29	2 7	2 28
28	F	Queen Victoria crowned 1829	3 47	8 18	10 55	10 38	20	5 50	6 10	2 48	3 7
29	S	*St. Peter*	3 47	8 18	11 9	11 47	21	6 29	6 50	3 28	3 50
30	S	5TH S. AFTER TRIN.	3 48	8 18	11 24	—	☾	7 12	7 35	4 13	4 37

HAY-STACKING. BY W. H. HOPKINS.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE FRUITS OF THE SEASON.

MAY AND JUNE.

Now is the season of that universal favourite the strawberry; and, when we run over the forty-three superb varieties now in cultivation, we again marvel that these have all been raised by the gardener's skill since Parkinson wrote as follows, in 1629, of the only variety then known besides the old Virginian:—"The Bohemia strawberry hath beene with us but of late dayes, but is the goodliest and greatest, both for leafe next to the Virginian, and for beauty farre surpassing all, for some of the berries haue beene measured to bee neare five inches about. Master Quester, the Postmaster, first brought them over into our country as I understand, but I know no man so industrious in the carefull planting and bringing them to perfection in that plentifull maner as Master Vincent Sion, who dwelt on the bank side neer the old Paris garden staires, who, from seven rootes, as hee affirmed to me, in one yeare and a halfe planted halfe an acre of ground with the increase from them, besides those he gave away to his friends, and with him I have seene such, and of that bignesse before mentioned. The berries are often brought to table as a reare service, whereunto claret wine, creame, or milke, is added, with sugar as every one liketh, as also at other times both with the better and meaner sort, and are a good, cooling, and pleasant dish in the hot summer season."

Even Switzer, in his "Practical Fruit Gardener," published in 1724, only mentions four kinds of strawberries, the red and white wood, the Virginian or American, and the large hautboy or Polonian, which probably was the Bohemian mentioned by Parkinson.

The Alpine strawberry was introduced into France in 1764 by M. de Fougeroux, who observed it upon Mont Cenis. Three or four years previously it was cultivated in the neighbourhood of London; and M. Duchesne, writing in 1766, says that the King of England was understood to have received the first seeds from Turin. It was such a rarity that a pinch of the seed sold for a guinea, but its fecundity very speedily reduced this price. It was introduced into England by the Dutch market-gardeners, who sold the plants at the rate of five livres per hundred. It was from England and Holland that plants of this strawberry were first procured for the French King's garden at Trianon.—(Duchesne's "Histoire des Fraisiers," 57.) The exportation is now reversed, for Alpine strawberry-seed is commonly imported into this country from Paris.

The Cappron, which was mentioned by Quintinnie, was the first improved garden variety, and was obtained from the seed of the wood strawberry. It appears to have been obtained at Montreuil, in France, by a strawberry-grower named Pierre Fressant, about the year 1766, and was known as the Fressant strawberry. The variety is now unknown, but has probably been an ancestor of some of our present improved varieties.

The Chili Strawberry.—The Spaniards conveyed the strawberry with them to South America, and at the foot of the Cordillera Mountains, near Quito, our present Chili variety was raised. It was seen there by M. Frezier during his "Voyage in the South Sea," and brought to France by him on his return to Marseilles in 1716. It was called by the South American Spaniards "frutilla," or little fruit, a singularly inappropriate name if the comparison was with other strawberries, for it was then the largest of the known varieties. The French, Gallicising the name, called it "le frutiller," and it appears to have been first successfully and largely cultivated by them at Brest. Thence it was procured by the plant-dealers of Amsterdam, and Miller imported it from Mr. Clifford's garden at Hartecamp, near that city, in 1727. It had bloomed in Miller's garden at Eltham, in 1730, but had not borne fruit; and even as late as 1766 Duchesne says that Miller considered its cultivation abandoned in England on account of its sterility.

The parentage and birthplace of the Pine Strawberry is uncertain. It first became known to the English and French gardeners about the middle of the last century. Duchesne seems to consider it a hybrid between the scarlet and the Chili, but Miller considered it a new species. At first, in 1759, he believed that it was a native of Louisiana, but in later editions of his Dictionary he seems to doubt between that country, Virginia, and Surinam. Duchesne is quite right in thinking the latter tropical locality too hot to have been its birthplace. It reached the Trianon gardens in 1762, in company with other plants from Canada and Virginia.

The Scarlet, known also as the Virginian and Canadian strawberry, is, most probably, a native species of North America, and brought into England before the middle of the seventeenth century. Bradley, in 1720, and Switzer, in 1724, mention it in their lists of garden strawberries. It was included in Tradescant's Catalogue in 1623, and more fully particularised by Parkinson in 1656. Mortimer, writing in 1707, says it was lately introduced. It was usually considered by botanists as a distinct species, but Duchesne thinks it an offspring of the wood strawberry.

The present century, subsequently to Knight's experiments and practical directions in hybridizing, has been the birthtime of many varieties. The Roseberry was raised by Robert Davidson, Esq., near Aberdeen, in 1810; Wilmot's Superb, of great size but deficient flavour, produced in 1825; Grove-end Scarlet, raised by W. Atkinson, Esq., at Grove End, Paddington, in 1820; Keen's Seedling, raised by Mr. Michael Keen, a market-gardener at Isleworth, about the year 1823; Elton, raised by T. A. Knight, Esq., in 1828; Downton, raised in 1816 by the same distinguished horticulturist; and Myatt's Pine, Prince Abert, Eliza, and British Queen all raised by Mr. Myatt, market-gardener, at Deptford, within the last few years.—*Johnson on the Strawberry.*

Dr. Hogg furnishes us with the following list of strawberries most worthy of being selected for cultivation, and keeping up a supply prolonged to the end of July. Of these Black Prince and Keen's Seedling are the earliest in production, and the Elton the latest:—Black Prince, British Queen, Carolina Superba, Deptford Pine, Duchesse de Trévise, Elton, Highland Chief, Keen's Seedling, Myatt's Eliza, Oscar, Princess Royal of England, and Swainstone's Seedling.—*Hogg's "Fruit Manual."*

Our Artist has ventured to introduce the apple as still a fruit of the season, and he must have been led to this by a grateful memory on his palate of the flavour of a well-preserved Sturmer pippin, one of the very few varieties that retain their flesh unshrivelled and their flavour unevaporated thus late into the year. "This," says Dr. Hogg, in his "British Pomology," "is, perhaps, the most valuable dessert apple of the season. It is of first-rate excellence, and exceedingly desirable both on account of its delicious flavour and arriving at perfection at a period when the other favourite varieties are past. It is not fit for use until the Ribstone pippin is nearly gone, and continues long after the nonpareil. The period of its perfection is from Februrary until June. The Sturmer pippin was raised by Mr. Dillistone, a nurseryman at Sturmer, near Haverhill, in Suffolk, and was attained by impregnating the Ribstone pippin with the pollen of the nonpareil."

Well might the artist select a spray of apple-blossom to crown this season's Illustration, for no object among our hardy trees is more beautiful to look upon than an apple-orchard in the prime of its blooming.

> There is no loveller scene in all the land!
> Around me far a sweet enchantment lies,
> Fed by the weeping of our spring-tide skies,
> And touched by Fancy's great, all-charming wand.

In Germany, on St. Urban's Day (the 25th of May), all the vintners and masters of vineyards set a table either in the market-house or some other public place, and covering it with fine table-linen, and strewing upon it green leaves and sweet flowers, place upon the table the image of that holy Bishop, and then, if the day be clear and fair, they crown the image with abundance of wine; but if the day prove rough and rainy they cast filth and puddle-water upon the image, persuading themselves that if that day be fair and calm their grapes, which then begin to grow strong, will prove good that year, but if it be stormy that they will have a bad vintage.—*Brand's "Popular Antiquities."*

This, too, is the beginning of the cherry season, for Belle d'Orleans, Baumann's May, Early purple Guigne, and some others, of which we will give a list, are ripe sooner or later during June. How many reminiscences rush upon us in connection with this fruit! In childhood we remember to have wondered that we could not see the fairies riding down to the ground upon each petal of the cherry-blooms as they fell! Then, where are the barrows of cherries and the women who impelled them some half a century ago? Who ever hears now that once well-uttered cry—

> Round and sound,
> Tuppence a pound,
> Ripe-heart cherries!

This barrow-hawking of cherries is older than the middle of the fifteenth century, for Lydgate, a poet of that period, says—

> Hot pescode one began to cry,
> Strabery ripe, and cherries in the rype.

That is, cherries on the boughs, *rise* being a long branch or twig, and is a word still employed with that meaning in the west of England.

Whoever goes now to a "cherry fair"? Yet we remember the day in some far eastern corners of the land when the fairest and the wealthiest went to partake of cherries when in high harvest in the cherry orchards of the district. This was no modern custom, for as far in the past as the time of Occleve, about the year 1400, we read this line of his inditing—

> This lyf, my sone, is but a chery feyre.

These customs are left amongst "things unused" in this age of progress, and cherry-stones are no longer employed in the game of cherry-pit, nor are they ground down into links for cherry-chains.

Cherries are natives of Pontus, in Asia, and when Lucullus, in his warfare against Mithridates, arrived at Cerasus in that district this fruit there became first known to the Romans. Cerasus, now called Kercsoun, is a maritime town in the Turkish dominions. "The cherry (says Pliny) did not exist in Italy before the period of the victory gained over Mithridates by Lucullus in the year of the City 680 (about seven-three years before the birth of our Savour). He was first to introduce this tree from Pontus, and now, in the course of one hundred and twenty-three years, it has travelled across the ocean, and arrived even in Britain."

The cherry, then, had been introduced into England about A D. 50, and it will be interesting to inquire what kinds were thus made known to our ancestors. Pliny says that the Apronian was the reddest, and this is believed to be our Kentish cherry, often called the Flemish. At all events it has been here from "time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The Lutatian, says Pliny, was the blackest, and we consider it identical with the Laeure, or "black hart," mentioned by Parkinson in 1629.

There are now about ninety varieties of cherry in cultivation, and we will just copy from our note-book some facts in the history of a few of them.

The Hartlip, one of our oldest, was raised at a village of that name, between Sittingbourne and Chatham. Luke Ward's, so called after the gentleman who "brought the same out of Italy," quoth Gerarde. Belle de Choisy, raised at Choisy, near Paris, in 1760. Jeffery's Duke, raised by a Brompton nurseryman of that name at the end of the last century. Kentish, already mentioned, the stone of which adheres so tenaciously to the stalk that it may be readily pulled out, leaving the fruit apparently whole. If then laid on a sieve and dried in the sun, the fruit becomes a luscious sweetmeat, somewhat like a large Sultana raisin, and may be preserved for twelve months. Morello has been in this country about two and a half centuries. It is said to be named after the mulberry (*Morus*), on account of the colour of its juice. Waterloo, raised by Mrs. T. P. Stackpole, a daughter of Mr. Knight, who was then President of the Horticultural Society, and named the cherry because it first bore fruit in 1815, the year that victory was achieved. Black Eagle, raised about the year 1806, by Miss E. Knight, daughter of the gentleman just mentioned. Its parents were a Bigarreau, fertilised by pollen from a May Duke. Black Tartarian, believed to have been brought from Russia in the year 1796 by the late Mr. John Fraser. Downton, raised by Mr. Knight, at Downton Castle, and first fruited in 1822. It was produced from a seed either of the Waterloo or Elton. Elton, raised by the same gentleman, and fruited in 1806: its mother parent was the Graffion, and its pollen parent, the White Heart. Florence, imported from the Italian state the name of which it bears, by Mr. Houblon, of Hollingbury-place, Essex. Harrison's Heart, introduced by Mr. Harrison when he returned from the Presidency of Madras in 1719. Whence he obtained it is uncertain, but not from Southern India, for there are no cherries there. It was first cultivated at his seat, Balls, in Herefordshire. He presented trees of it to George I., and these were flourishing in Kensington Gardens in 1800. Small Black, known locally as the Black Mazzard and as the Merries, from the French name "Merise." In Essex and Suffolk it is called the Polstead, from the quantities grown about that village.

For the following selected list of cherries and the months in which they ripen we are indebted to Dr. Hogg's "Fruit Manual":—

June.—Belle d'Orleans, Early Purple Gean, Baumann's May, Early Prolific, Werder's Early Black, and Bowyer's Early Heart.

July.—Knight's Early Black, Black Tartarian, Waterloo, Governor Wood, Belle de Choisy, May Duke, Jeffrey's Duke, Cleveland Bigarreau, Rockport Bigarreau, Black Eagle, Elton, Osceola, Royal Duke, Delicate, Duchess de Palinau, Monstrous Heart, Joe-o-sot, Mammoth, Mary, and Bigarreau.

August.—Late Duke, Florence, Kennicott, Red Jacket, and Tecumseh.

September.—Coe's Late Carnation, Buttner's Yellow, Bigarreau de Hildersheim, and Belle Agathe.

MAY AND JUNE

WRECK OF THE "ATLANTIQUE," AT BRIGHTON.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

JULY.

ARCHERY.

D. of M.	D. of W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN. Rises. H. M.	SUN. Sets. H. M.	MOON. Rises.	MOON. Sets.	Age	HIGH WATER AT London Bridge. Morn.	London Bridge. Aftern.	Liverpool Dock. Morn.	Liverpool Dock. Aftern.
					Aftern.	Aftern.	Dys				
1	M	Arctic Expedition sail., 1857	3 49	8 18	11 42	2 4	23	7 59	8 26	5 4	5 35
2	Tu	*Visitat. B. V. Mary*	3 49	8 17	Morn.	3 12	24	8 57	9 30	6 8	6 40
3	W	Jupiter sets 10h. 21m. p.m.	3 50	8 17	0 4	4 21	25	10 2	10 33	7 11	7 43
4	Th	Sir H. Lawrence died, 1857	3 51	8 17	0 33	5 26	26	11 5	11 39	8 17	8 48
5	F		3 52	8 16	1 11	6 25	27	—	0 10	9 16	9 38
6	S	Battle of Wagram, 1809	3 52	8 16	1 59	7 16	28	0 38	1 0	9 59	10 22
7	S	6TH S. AFT. TRIN.	3 53	8 15	2 59	7 57	29	1 21	1 44	10 44	11 5
8	M	[Oxford Trinity Term ends Armistice at Villafranca, 1859	3 54	8 14	4 10	8 28	●	2 6	2 27	11 26	11 47
9	Tu	Fire Insurance due	3 55	8 14	5 25	8 54	1	2 48	3 9	—	0 5
10	W		3 56	8 13	6 46	9 14	2	3 27	3 46	0 24	0 44
11	Th	Royal Victoria Asylum commenced, 1857	3 57	8 12	8 6	9 31	3	4 6	4 25	1 3	1 24
12	F	Peace of Villafranca, 1857	3 58	8 12	9 26	9 50	4	4 46	5 5	1 43	2 3
13	S	Allies evacuat. Crimea, 1856	3 59	8 11	10 47	10 7	5	5 25	5 47	2 25	2 47
14	S	7TH S. AFT. TRIN.	4 0	8 10	Aftern.	10 26	6	6 9	6 33	3 11	3 36
15	M	*St. Swithin*	4 2	8 9	1 36	10 50	☽	6 58	7 23	4 1	4 28
16	Tu	Béranger died, 1857	4 3	8 8	2 58	11 20	8	7 50	8 20	4 58	5 34
17	W	Emp. Napoleon arrived at Paris, 1859	4 4	8 7	4 13	11 59	9	8 56	9 33	6 11	6 48
18	Th	Mutiny at Hyderabad, 1857	4 5	8 6	5 30	Morn.	10	10 10	10 49	7 27	8 8
19	F	Havelock def. Rebels, 1857	4 7	8 4	6 29	0 53	11	11 30	—	8 44	9 18
20	S	*Margaret*	4 8	8 3	7 12	1 59	12	0 6	0 40	9 48	10 17
21	S	8TH S. AFT. TRIN.	4 9	8 2	7 46	3 14	13	1 10	1 39	10 42	11 5
22	M	*Magdalene*	4 10	8 1	8 9	4 33	○	2 4	2 27	11 28	11 49
23	Tu	Venus rises 5h. 58m. a.m.	4 12	7 59	8 29	5 52	15	2 50	3 11	—	0 10
24	W	Duke of Tuscany abd., 1859	4 13	7 58	8 46	7 7	16	3 32	3 50	0 28	0 45
25	Th	Coleridge died, 1834	4 15	7 57	9 1	8 20	17	4 7	4 25	1 3	1 20
26	F	*St. Anne*	4 16	7 55	9 16	9 30	18	4 42	4 59	1 37	1 54
27	S	French Revolution com., 1830	4 17	7 54	9 30	10 39	19	5 16	5 33	2 11	2 29
28	S	9TH S. AFT. TRIN.	4 19	7 52	9 47	11 48	20	5 51	6 9	2 47	3 4
29	M	Prince of Canino died, 1857	4 20	7 51	10 6	Aftern.	☾	6 26	6 45	3 23	3 43
30	Tu	Builders' Strike, 1859	4 22	7 49	10 32	2 5	22	7 5	7 27	4 5	4 30
31	W	Earl of Minto died, 1859	4 23	7 48	11 5	3 12	23	7 52	8 22	5 0	5 35

THE LESSON ON THE FLAGEOLET. BY E. P. FRERE.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

RECEIPTS.

For £2 and upwards .. .. One Penny.

N.B. Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.

Receipts may be stamped within fourteen days of date on payment of £5, or within one month on payment of £10 penalty: after that time they cannot be stamped.

Adhesive stamps of One Penny may be used for receipts, or drafts, or orders on demand, without regard to their special appropriation—i.e., one will do for the other, and *vice versâ*.

Receipts for money paid to Crown exempt from Stamp-duty. No exemption for letters acknowledging receipt of Bills or Money Securities.

AGREEMENTS (Not under Seal).

Of the value of £5 or upwards .. .. 6d.

If the agreement contains 2160 words, or upwards, then for every quantity of 1080 words over the first 1080 a further progressive duty of .. .. 6d.

Exemptions.—Letters containing any agreement in respect of merchandise, by post, between merchants or traders in Great Britain or Ireland, residing and actually being, at the time, at the distance of fifty miles from each other; agreements relating to sale of goods; to hire of labourers, servants, and seamen; and to rack-rent leases under £5 per annum.

Agreements may be stamped within fourteen days after date without penalty, and at any time after fourteen days on payment of £10 penalty.

LEASES AND CONVEYANCES.

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, at a yearly rent, for less than thirty-five years, or less than a year, without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum paid for the same:—

Yearly rent not exceeding £5 ..	0	6	
Exceed. £5 and not exc. £10 ..	1	0	
,, 10 ,, 15 ..	1	6	
,, 15 ,, 20 ..	2	0	
,, 20 ,, 25 ..	2	6	
Exceed. £25 and not exc. £50 ..	5	0	
,, 50 ,, 75 ..	7	6	
,, 75 ,, 100 ..	10	0	
,, 100, then for every £50			
or any fractional part of £50 ..	5	0	

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, for any term of years exceeding thirty-five, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum.

	Term not exceeding 100 Years. £ s. d.	Term exceeding 100 Years. £ s. d.
Where yearly rent not exceeding £5	0 3 0	0 6 0
And where exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 ..	0 6 0	0 12 0
,, 10 ,, 15 ..	0 9 0	0 18 0
,, 15 ,, 20 ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
,, 20 ,, 25 ..	0 15 0	1 10 0
,, 25 ,, 50 ..	1 10 0	3 0 0
,, 50 ,, 75 ..	2 5 0	4 10 0
,, 75 ,, 100 ..	3 0 0	6 0 0
Same exceeding £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50	1 10 0	3 0 0

And where any such Lease or Tack as aforesaid shall be granted in consideration of a Fine, Premium, or Grassum, and also of a yearly Rent, such Lease or Tack shall be chargeable also, in respect of such Fine, Premium, or Grassum, with the *ad valorem* Stamp or Conveyances, pursuant to the 13th and 14th Viet., c. 97; see below.

Exemption.—Any Lease under the Trinity College (Dublin) Leasing and Perpetuity Act, 1851.

Conveyance of any kind or description whatsoever in England or Ireland, and Charter, Disposition, or Contract containing the first original Constitution of Feu and Ground Annual Rights in Scotland (not being a Lease or Tack for Years), in consideration of an annual sum payable in perpetuity or for any indefinite period, whether Fee Farm or other Rent, Feu Duty, Ground Annual, or otherwise .. .. — The same Duties as on a Lease or Tack for a Term exceeding 100 Years, at a yearly Rent equal to such annual sum

Exemptions.—Any Lease for Lives not exceeding Three, or for a Term of Years determinable with Lives not exceeding Three, by whomsoever granted. Any Grant in Fee Simple or in Perpetuity made in Ireland under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, or of the Trinity College (Dublin) Leasing and Perpetuity Act, 1851. All which said Leases or Tacks and Grants respectively shall be chargeable with the Stamp Duties to which the same were subject and liable before the passing of the Act 16th and 17th Viet., c. 63.

Duplicate or Counterpart are chargeable with Progressive Duty, as under the 13th and 14th Viet., c. 97.

Licence to Demise Copyhold Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or the Memorandum thereof, if granted out of Court, and the Copy of Court Roll of any such Licence, if granted in Court:—

Where the clear yearly value of the Estate to be demised shall be expressed in such Licence, and shall not exceed £75 .. .. — The same Duty as on a Lease at a yearly Rent equal to such yearly Value, under the Act of the 13th and 14th Viet., c. 97.

And in all other cases, 10s.

Conveyance (pursuant to 13th and 14th Viet., c. 97):—

Purchase or consideration money expressed:	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding £25	0	2	6
Exc. £25 and not exc. £50 ..	0	5	0
,, 50 ,, 75 ..	0	7	6
,, 75 ,, 100 ..	0	10	0
,, 100 ,, 125 ..	0	12	6
,, 125 ,, 150 ..	0	15	0
,, 150 ,, 175 ..	0	17	6
,, 175 ,, 200 ..	1	0	0
Exc. £200 and not exc. £225 .	1	2	6
,, 225 ,, 250 ..	1	5	0
,, 250 ,, 275 ..	1	7	6
,, 275 ,, 300 ..	1	10	0
,, 300 ,, 350 ..	1	15	0
,, 350 ,, 400 ..	2	0	0
,, 400 ,, 450 ..	2	5	0
,, 450 ,, 500 ..	2	10	0
,, 500 ,, 550 ..	2	15	0
,, 550 ,, 600 ..	3	0	0

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.

Inland Bill of Exchange, Draft, or Order for Payment to the Bearer, or to Order, at any time otherwise than on Demand, of any sum of money:—

	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10 ..	0	0	2
,, 10 ,, 25 ..	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50 ..	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75 ..	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100 ..	0	1	0
,, 100 ,, 200 ..	0	2	0
,, 200 ,, 300 ..	0	3	0
,, 300 ,, 400 ..	0	4	0
,, 400 ,, 500 ..	0	5	0
,, 500 ,, 750 ..	0	7	6
,, 750 ,, 1000 ..	0	10	0
,, 1000 ,, 1500 ..	0	15	0
,, 1500 ,, 2000 ..	1	0	0
,, 2000 ,, 3000 ..	1	10	0
,, 3000 ,, 4000 ..	2	0	0
£4000 and upwards, ad valorum duty of 10s. per £100.			

Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom—if drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more—the same duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor. If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall

	s.	d.
Not exceed £25	0	1
Above £25 and not exc. £50 ..	0	2
,, 50 ,, 75 ..	0	3
,, 75 ,, 100 ..	0	4
,, 100 ,, 200 ..	0	8
,, 200 ,, 300 ..	1	0
,, 300 ,, 400 ..	1	4
,, 400 ,, 500 ..	1	8
,, 500 ,, 750 ..	2	6
,, 750 ,, 1000 ..	3	4
,, 1000 ,, 1500 ..	5	0
,, 1500 ,, 2000 ..	6	8
,, 2000 ,, 3000 ..	10	0
,, 3000 ,, 4000 ..	13	4
,, 4000 ,, 5000 ..	16	8

Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of, and payable within, the United Kingdom, same duty as on Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor.

Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of, and payable out of, the United Kingdom, but endorsed or negotiated within the United Kingdom, same duty as on Foreign Bill drawn within the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom.

Duty on Foreign Bills drawn out of the United Kingdom to be denoted by adhesive Stamps.

Promissory Note for the Payment in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand of any sum of money:—

	s.	d.
Not exceeding £5	0	1
Above £5 and not exc. £10 ..	0	2
,, 10 ,, 25 ..	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50 ..	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75 ..	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100 ..	1	0

Promissory Note for the payment, either to the Bearer on Demand, or in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand, of any sum of money:—

	£	s.	d.
Exc. £100 and not exc. £200 ..	0	2	0
,, 200 ,, 300 ..	0	3	0
,, 300 ,, 400 ..	0	4	0
,, 400 ,, 500 ..	0	5	0
,, 500 ,, 750 .	0	7	0
,, 750 ,, 1000 ..	0	10	0
,, 1000 ,, 1500 ..	0	15	0
,, 1500 ,, 2000 ..	1	0	0
,, 2000 ,, 3000 ..	1	10	0
,, 3000 ,, 4000 ..	2	0	0
,, 4000	2	5	0

APPRENTICES' INDENTURES, AND ASSIGNMENTS OF THEM.

	£	s.	d.
Where no money is paid..	0	2	6
Under £30	1	0	0
For £30 and under £50 ..	2	0	0
,, 50 ,, 100 ..	3	0	0
,, 100 ,, 200 ..	6	0	0
,, 200 ,, 300 ..	12	0	0
,, 300 ,, 400 ..	20	0	0
,, 400 ,, 500 ..	25	0	0
,, 500 ,, 600 ..	30	0	0
,, 600 ,, 800 ..	40	0	0
,, 800 ,, 1000 ..	50	0	0
,, 1000 and upwards ..	60	0	0

Contracts to serve as Artificers, Servants, Clerks, Mechanics, or Labourers, in the British Colonies are exempted from Stamp-duty.

PROTESTS.

	s.	d.
Bill or Note:—		
For £20 and under £100 ..	3	0
,, 100 ,, 500 ..	5	0
,, 500 or upwards	10	0
Of any other kind	5	0
Bills of Lading (which cannot be stamped after execution)	0	6
Charterparty	5	0

(Charterparty may be stamped within fourteen days after execution free of penalty; within one month, £10 penalty; after one month, cannot be stamped.)

CHEQUES, DRAFTS, OR ORDERS ON DEMAND.

All Drafts, Warrants, or Orders for the payment of money, are chargeable with a Stamp-duty of one penny, by using an adhesive receipt stamp, which must be cancelled by the person drawing the cheque, draft, or order, by writing his name on the stamp.

NEWSPAPERS.

By the 16th and 17th Vict., c. 63, s. 2, no higher Stamp-duty than one penny shall be chargeable on any newspaper printed on one sheet of paper containing a superficies not exceeding 2295 inches. The superficies in all cases to be one side only of the sheet of paper, and exclusive of the margin of the letterpress.

A supplement published with a newspaper duly stamped with one penny duty, such supplement being printed on one sheet of paper only, and together with the newspaper containing in the aggregate a superficies not exceeding 2295 inches, shall be free from Stamp-duty.

Any other supplement to a duly-stamped newspaper shall not be chargeable with a higher Stamp-duty than one halfpenny, provided it does not contain a superficies exceeding 1148 inches.

And any two supplements to a duly-stamped newspaper shall not be chargeable with a higher Stamp-duty than one halfpenny on each, provided each supplement be printed and published on one sheet of paper only, and that they contain together a superficies not exceeding in the aggregate 2295 inches.

No paper containing news, &c., is to be deemed to be a newspaper within the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., c. 76, or any Act relating to Stamp-duties on newspapers, unless the same shall be published periodically, or in parts or numbers at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of any such two parts or numbers.

LETTER OR POWER OF ATTORNEY.

	£	s.	d.
Letter or Power of Attorney, or commission or factory in the nature thereof	1	10	0
And where the same, together with any schedule or other matter put or endorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein, over and above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty at 20s. under 55th George III., but under Act of 1850	0	10	0

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES (*Continued*).

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Not exceeding .... £50 ..	1s. 3d.	Exc. £150 and not exc. £200 ..	5s. 0d.
Exc. £50 and not exc. 100 ..	2 6	,, 200 ,, 250 ..	6 3
,, 100 ,, 150 ..	3 9	,, 250 ,, 300 ..	7 6

And where the same shall exceed £300, then for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, 2s. 6d.

And where any such bond or mortgage shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein over and above the first 1080 words there shall be charged the further progressive duty following: viz., where such bond or mortgage shall be chargeable with any *ad valorem* stamp-duty, not exceeding 10s., a further progressive duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty or duties. And in every other case a further progressive duty of 10s. See, as to Inland Revenue Bonds, the 18th and 19th Vict., c. 78, s. 6.

LICENCES.

	£	s.		£	s.
For Marriage, if special ..	5	0	For Appraisers	2	0
Ditto, if not special	0	10	Stage Carriage Licence, for carriage	3	3
For Bankers	30	0	Hackney Carriage Licence, for every carriage, yearly duty ..	1	0
For Pawnbrokers, within the limits of the twopenny post	15	0	Ditto weekly duty, including Sunday	0	7
Ditto, Elsewhere	7	10	Ditto, ditto, excepting Sunday	0	6
Ditto, within the City of Dublin, and Circular Road ..	7	10	Selling Beer, to be drunk on the Premises	3	3
For Hawkers and Pedlars, on foot	4	0	Ditto, not to be drunk on the Premises	1	1
Ditto, with one horse, ass, or mule	0				

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS—STAMP DUTIES ON.

	£	s.	d.
On petition for grant of letters-patent	5	0	0
On certificate of record of notice to proceed	5	0	0
On warrant of law officer for letters-patent	5	0	0
On the sealing of letters-patent	5	0	0
On specification	5	0	0
On the letters-patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the third year	50	0	0
On the letters-patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the seventh year	100	0	0
On certificate of record of notice of objections	2	0	0
On certificate of every search and inspection	0	1	0
On certificate of entry of assignment or licence	0	5	0
On certificate of assignment or licence	0	5	0
On application for disclaimer	5	0	0
On caveat against disclaimer	2	0	0
On office copies of documents, for every ninety words	0	0	2

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

From April, 1860, to April, 1861, all incomes amounting to and exceeding £100 per annum are taxed at the rate of 10d. in the pound.

Exemption of Premiums from Income-Tax.—Under a recent Act of Parliament, the premiums paid by a person for an Assurance on his own life, or on the life of his wife, or for a Deferred Annuity to his Widow, are declared free from Income-tax, provided such Premiums do not exceed one-sixth of his returnable income.

SUCCESSION DUTY.

The Succession Duty Act grants the following duties to her Majesty, and they are to be considered as stamp duties:—Where the succession shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £1 per centum upon such value; where the succession shall be a brother or sister, or a descendant of a brother or sister, of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £3 per centum upon such value; where the succession shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother, of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £5 per centum upon such value; where the succession shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £6 per centum upon such value; and where the succession shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the predecessor than is described, or shall be described, or shall be a stranger in blood to him, a duty at the rate of £10 per centum upon such value. There is an interpretation clause of the terms, &c., used in the Act. The term "personal property" is not to include leaseholds, but shall include money; and the term "property" is to include real and personal property, real estates, and all other property.

DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSES OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20, OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in front and on the ground or basement story thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer, &c.; or as a farmhouse by a tenant, or farm servant, and *bonâ fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.—The duty is 9d. in the pound for dwelling-houses not occupied and used for any of the purposes described in the preceding.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES, &c., Of the value of £20 per cent or upwards.

To children or their descendants, or lineal ancestors of the deceased	£1	0	0
Brother or sister, or their descendants	3	0	0
Uncle or aunt, or their descendants	5	0	0
Grand uncle or aunt, or their descendants	6	0	0
All other relations, or strangers	10	0	0

The husband or wife of the deceased not chargeable with duty.

MALE SERVANTS.

For every servant above 18 years of age, annually	£1	1	0
Ditto. under 18 years of age ,, ...	0	10	6

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

When chargeable to carriage duty at £3 10s. (annually)	£2	12	9
When not so chargeable	0	13	2

DOGS.

For every dog of whatever description or denomination £0 12 0

Provided always, that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than £39 12s. for any number of hounds, or £9 for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year.

Exemptions.—Any person in respect of any dog *bonâ fide* and wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle, or in driving or removing the same; provided no such dog shall be a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier.

HORSES LET TO HIRE. (Omnibuses and Cabs excepted.)

	£	s.	d.
Where the person taking out the licence shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only	7	10	0
Where such person shall keep any greater number of horses or carriages, not exceeding two horses or two carriages	12	10	0
Not exceeding four horses or three carriages	20	0	0
Not exceeding eight horses or six carriages	30	0	0
Not exceeding twelve horses or nine carriages	40	0	0
Not exceeding sixteen horses or twelve carriages	50	0	0
Not exceeding twenty horses or fifteen carriages	60	0	0
Exceeding fifteen carriages	70	0	0
Exceeding twenty horses, then for every additional number of ten horses, and for any additional number less than ten over and above twenty, the further additional duty of	10	0	0

DUTIES ON HORSES AND MULES.

	£	s.	d.
For every horse kept or used for racing	3	17	0
For every other horse, and for every mule, exceeding respectively the height of thirteen hands of four inches to each hand, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	1	1	0
For every horse and mule exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for any other purpose	0	10	6
For every pony or mule not exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	0	10	6
And for every pony or mule kept for any other purpose	0	5	3

Exemptions.—Any horses or mules kept solely for the purposes of trade or husbandry.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

	£	s.	d.
For every carriage with four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules	3	10	0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only	2	0	0
For every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than thirty inches, where drawn by two or more ponies or mules, neither of them exceeding thirteen hands in height ..	1	15	0
Where drawn by one such pony or mule only	1	0	0
For every carriage with less than four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules .. .. :	2	0	0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only	0	15	0
Where drawn by one pony or mule not exceeding thirteen hands in height	0	10	0
Carriages kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire, one half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.			
For any carriage with four wheels used by any common carrier	2	6	8
And where the same shall have less than four wheels	1	6	8

Exemptions.—Any waggon, van, cart, or other carriage, to be used solely in the course of trade or husbandry.

STAGE CARRIAGES.

Original yearly licence for	£3	3	0
Supplementary licence for	0	1	0
Duty per mile	0	0	1

No compounding for those duties is henceforward allowable.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.—(CABS.)

Fares by Distance.—Carriages drawn by one horse—For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, 6d.; for any distance exceeding one mile, 6d. for every mile, and for every part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed within a circumference of four miles from Charing-cross. 1s. per mile for every mile or part of a mile beyond the four-mile circumference when discharged beyond that circumference.

Fare by Time.—2s. for any time not exceeding one hour; 6d. for every fifteen minutes over the hour.

For every hackney carriage drawn by two horses one-third above the rates and fares hereinbefore mentioned.

The fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance.

No driver shall be compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time between eight o'clock in the evening and six in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage, 6d. is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2d. for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

AUGUST.

YACHTING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	MOO Rises.	MOO Sets	Age	HIGH WATER AT London Bridge.		HIGH WATER AT Liverpool Dock.	
			H. M.	H. M.	Aftern.	Aftern.	Dys	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	Th	*Lammas Day*	4 25	7 46	11 48	4 14	24	8 57	9 36	6 14	6 53
2	F	Treaty of Paris, 1815	4 26	7 45	Morn.	5 8	25	10 15	10 53	7 31	8 10
3	S	Bank of England est., 1722	4 28	7 43	0 44	5 52	26	11 32	—	8 46	9 15
4	S	10TH S. AFT. TRIN.	4 29	7 41	1 52	6 28	27	0 8	0 37	9 41	10 4
5	M	Oyster season commences	4 31	7 40	3 5	6 57	28	1 3	1 26	10 26	10 48
6	Tu	Conference at Zurich, 1859	4 32	7 38	4 24	7 19	●	1 48	2 10	11 8	11 28
7	W	*Name of Jesus*	4 34	7 36	5 46	7 39	1	2 30	2 50	11 47	—
8	Th	Canning died, 1827	4 35	7 34	7 10	7 57	2	3 9	3 27	0 5	0 24
9	F	Building Firms closed, 1859	4 37	7 32	8 30	8 14	3	3 46	4 3	0 41	1 1
10	S	*St. Lawrence*	4 38	7 31	9 56	8 33	4	4 23	4 44	1 22	1 42
11	S	11TH S. AFT. TRIN.	4 40	7 29	11 19	8 55	5	5 4	5 24	2 2	2 23
12	M	Grouse-shooting begins	4 42	7 27	Aftern.	9 24	6	5 45	6 6	2 44	3 8
13	Tu	Parliament prorogued, 1859	4 43	7 25	2 7	10 0	☽	6 30	6 55	3 33	4 1
14	W	Saturn sets 8h. 9m. p.m.	4 45	7 23	3 21	10 47	8	7 23	7 53	4 31	5 9
15	Th	*Assumption*	4 46	7 21	4 22	11 48	●	8 31	9 14	5 52	6 35
16	F	Peterloo Riots, 1819	4 48	7 19	5 10	Morn.	10	9 57	10 42	7 20	8 5
17	S	Duchess of Kent born, 1786	4 49	7 17	5 47	0 59	11	11 27	—	8 45	9 17
18	S	12TH S. AFT. TRIN.	4 51	7 15	6 13	2 15	12	0 7	0 39	9 44	10 10
19	M	Trial of Queen Caroline, 1820	4 53	7 13	6 35	3 33	13	1 6	1 32	10 32	10 52
20	Tu	Battle of Saragossa, 1810	4 54	7 11	6 52	4 49	○	1 54	2 14	11 11	11 30
21	W	Disturbances at Church St George's-in-the-East, 1859	4 56	7 9	7 6	6 2	15	2 33	2 52	11 47	—
22	Th	Atlantic Telegraph op., 1858	4 57	7 7	7 21	7 13	16	3 9	3 26	0 4	0 20
23	F	Great Meeting of Trades' Delegates at London, 1859.	4 59	7 5	7 37	8 23	17	3 42	3 58	0 36	0 51
24	S	*St. Bartholomew*	5 1	7 3	7 54	9 32	18	4 13	4 28	1 6	1 21
25	S	13TH S. AFT. TRIN.	5 2	7 0	8 11	10 41	19	4 43	4 57	1 35	1 50
26	M	Prince Albert born, 1819	5 4	6 58	8 35	11 49	20	5 12	5 28	2 6	2 22
27	Tu	Liverpool Borough Bank Trials, 1858	5 5	6 56	9 6	Aftern.	21	5 44	6 2	2 40	2 57
28	W	*St. Augustine*	5 7	6 54	9 43	1 59	☾	6 19	6 40	3 18	3 41
29	Th	*St. John the Bapt.*	5 9	6 52	10 32	2 56	23	7 3	7 30	4 8	4 42
30	F	Louis Philippe died, 1850	5 10	6 50	11 33	3 44	24	8 4	8 46	5 24	6 7
31	S	Bunyan died, 1685	5 12	6 47	Morn.	4 23	25	9 29	10 14	6 52	7 36

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THE FRUITS OF THE SEASON.

JULY AND AUGUST.

Now is the harvest time of our non-keeping fruit—the gooseberry, that berry quite supreme for making pies!

> First in the spring thy leaves were seen,
> Thou beauteous bush, so early green!
> Soon ceased thy blossom's little life of love,
> O safer than the Alcides-conquered tree,
> That grew the pride of the Hesperian grove,
> No dragon does there need for thee,
> With quintessential sting to work alarms,
> And guard thy fruit so fine,
> Thou vegetable porcupine!
> And didst thou scratch thy tender arms,
> O Jane, that I should dine!
> The flour, the sugar, and the fruit,
> Commingled well, how well thy suit!
> And they were well bestowed:
> O Jane! with truth I praise your pie
> And will not you, in just reply,
> Praise my Pindaric ode?

Passing from poetic wit to more useful prose, we may observe that the gooseberry is cultivated in greater perfection in Lancashire than in any other part of Britain; and, next to Lancashire, the climate and treatment in the Lothians seem to suit this fruit. In Spain and Italy this fruit is scarcely known. In France it is neglected and little esteemed. In some parts of Germany and Holland the moderate temperature and humidity of the climate seem to suit the gooseberry; but in no country is its size and beauty improved to the extent they are in Lancashire. Dr. Neill observes that when foreigners are shown our Lancashire gooseberries they are ready to regard them as berries of quite a different kind from the gooseberry of the Continent. In Lancashire, and some parts of the adjoining counties, especially Yorkshire, almost every cottager who has a garden cultivates the gooseberry with a view to gaining some one or more of the prizes, consisting of copper kettles and other household chattels, given at what are called "Gooseberry Prize Meetings." Of these meetings an account is published annually, recording the names, weights, and growers of the successful varieties. It is called "The Manchester Gooseberry Book," and is really an interesting portion of our periodical literature. There are much larger prizes than those we have mentioned, and the whole proceedings of these gooseberry exhibitors are reduced to a very business-like system. The exhibitions are in August, when the fruit is weighed, tasted, and the prizes awarded. At these shows the size of the berries exhibited is enormous. For example, Roaring Lion, a smooth red variety, has reached the weight of 31 dwts. 16 grains; and London, also a red berry, 36 dwts. 16 grains. This was grown by Mr. Elliot, of Ormsdale, in 1845. We believe that this weight has never be surpassed, and that it remains "the champion berry of England." For all culinary purposes the red Warrington is the best in colour as well as flavour.

Currants have only risen into estimation within the last century and a half, for even as late as 1675 Worlidge, in his "Vinetum Britannicum," says:—"The English curran, once in esteem, is now cast out of all good gardens, as is the black, which was never worth anything. The white curran was not long since in most esteem, until the red Dutch curran became native to our soil, which is also improved in some rich moist grounds that it hath gained a higher name of the greatest red Dutch curran. These are the only fruits that are fitted to be planted for wine and for the conservatory." By which last word Worlidge means the room where culinary preserves were concocted. Currants have risen in estimation since the days of Worlidge, and now no common fruit is more frequently placed in the dessert-dish than the white Dutch and Knight's large red currants. Black currants, especially that called the Black Naples, are our own especial favourites. They were formerly called squinancy berries, on account of their general use for the quinsy and other disorders of the throat; a use not abandoned even in our day.

Of plums, Gerarde, writing in 1597, says, "I have in my garden at Holborn three score sorts, and all strange and rare." He says there were many more; yet he would have spoken in terms of higher admiration even than of those "to be found in the grounds of Master Vincent Pointer, at Twicknam," if he could have perused the list of one hundred and fifty varieties now before us. Of these, for dessert, the following are best, not only in flavour, but as affording a successional supply, arranged in their order of ripening. We are indebted for the list to Dr. Hogg's "Fruit Manual":—July green gage, peach-plum, De Montfort, Denniston's superb, Perdrigon violet hatif, green gage, Huling's superb, purple gage, transparent gage, Abricotée de Braunau, Jefferson, Kirke's, Topaz, Coe's golden drop, Reine Claude de Bavay, Cooper's large, late Orleans, and Coe's late red. We can only afford space for notes upon a few of these.

The green gage is known on the Continent as the Reine Claude, and the origin of its English name is said to be after this manner:—The Gage family, during the last century, procured from the monks of the Chartreuse at Paris a collection of fruit-trees. When they reached England the ticket attached to the Reine Claude was lost. The gardener, when the fruit ripened, finding its colour green and its flavour excellent, paid the compliment to his master of naming it the "green gage." The name of Reine Claude was applied because the plum was introduced from Spain into France by Queen Claude, wife of Francis I.

The perdrigon is one of our oldest plums. Hakluyt, writing in 1582, says, "Of later time the plum called perdigwena was procured out of Italy, with two kinds more, by Lord Cromwell, after his travell."

The Jefferson is an American plum, named in honour of one of their Presidents.

Kirke's is believed to be of foreign origin, though named after Mr. Kirke, a nurseryman of Brompton, who first brought it to public notice.

Coe's golden drop is not only in highest perfection when slightly shrivelled, but has the great merit of being a good keeping plum. Mr. Lindley tells us that, wrapt in soft paper and kept in dry paper, he has eaten this fruit exceedingly good in October, twelve months after it had been gathered. It was raised by the late Gervase Coe, a market-gardener, at Bury St. Edmunds. He told Mr. Lindley, a brother market-gardener, that it came from the stone of a green gage, and the blossom producing it had been fertilised by the white magnum bonum.

The Late Orleans must not be confounded with the common Orleans of our markets. The latter has been a parent of several improved varieties, and came originally from the district in France similar in name.

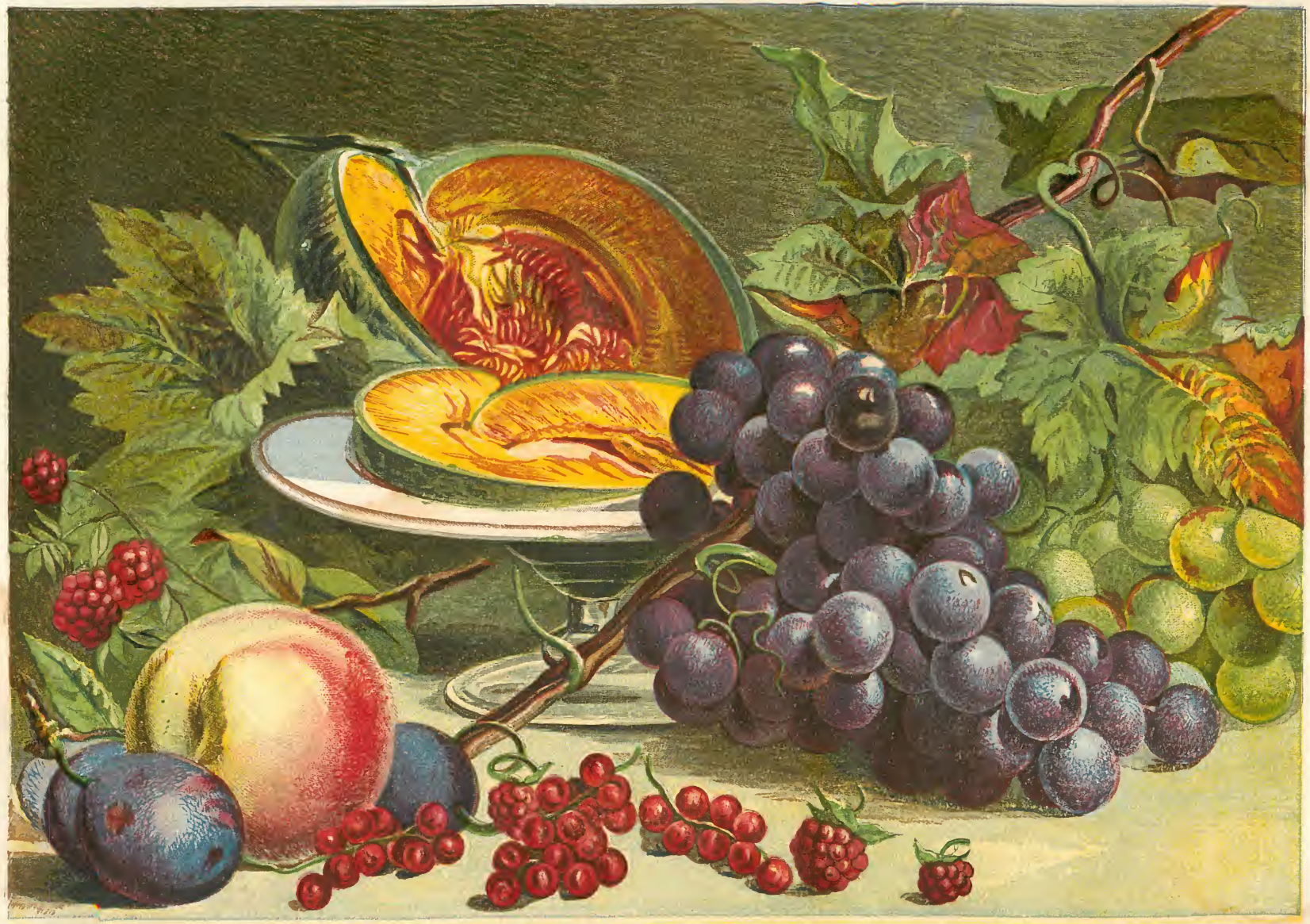
The apricot, even as late as the commencement of the present century, was classed by botanists with the plums; but they now consider it a distinct specie, and describe it under the name of *Armeniaca vulgaris*. There is no doubt that it is of Persian and Arabian origin, whence it was introduced to Italy by the Romans. Pliny, as well as Linnæus and most modern botanists, includes amongst plums the apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*), a tree most extensively cultivated, and which sows itself very readily in cultivated grounds over South-eastern Europe, Western Asia, and East India; but its native country is very uncertain. Targioni says, on the authority of Reyner, an Egyptian traveller, that it is of African origin, but does not give the precise locality, and we have neither seen nor heard of any really wild specimens. The ancients called it Armeniaca, as having been brought from Armenia into Italy, where it is not indigenous; also, præcoca, præcoqua, and præcocca, and under one or other of these names it is mentioned by Dioscorides, by Galen, by Columella (who is the first who speaks of its cultivation), by Pliny (who, about ten years after Columella, asserts that it had been introduced into Rome thirty years), by Martial, &c. Democritus and Diophanes give it the name of bericocca, analogous to the Arabian berkae and berikhach, the probable origin of the Italian names of bacocca, albicocca, and even, according to Cesalpine, barracocca; and, lastly, Paolo Egineta, according to Matthioli, has spoken of these fruits under the name of doracia. Although some of these names, even in modern times, have been occasionally misapplied to a variety of peach, yet they all properly designate the apricot, and show that that fruit was known in remote times. Having never been much appreciated, except for its odour, there was not in former days any great propagation of varieties of it. Micheli, however, under the Medicis, enumerates thirteen among the fruits cultivated for the table of Cosmo III.

Dr. William Turner, in 1562, our earliest English writer upon plants, calls it "the abrecok-tree," and says, "I have seno many trees of thys kynde in Almany (Germany) and som in England, and now the fruith is called of som Englishe men an abrecok, but I thynk that an hasty (early) peche is a better and a fitter name for it. But so that the tre be well knowen I passe not gretely what name it is knowen by." It had been brought into England just thirty-eight years before Dr. Turner wrote, and we owe it to Woolf, gardener to Henry VIII, who imported it from Italy. There are now twenty-five varieties cultivated in this country, and of these for all localities south of the Trent Dr. Hogg, in his "Fruit Manual," recommends the following for walls:—Hemskerk, Kaisha, large early, large red, Moorpark, peach, pineapple, Royal, Shipley's, Turkey.

The red raspberry is a native of England; but old Gerarde says, "It is sometimes of a white colour." There are now twenty-seven varieties known; but the following eight are the most worthy of cultivation:—Autumn black, Carter's prolific, Fastolf, October red, October yellow, Roger's Victoria, round Antwerp, and sweet yellow Antwerp.

The melon is a native of Egypt. It is cultivated (says Hasolquist) on the banks of the Nile, in the rich clayey earth which subsides during the inundation. The fruit serves the Egyptians for meat, drink, and physic. It is eaten in abundance during the season even by the wealthier classes; but the common people, on whom Providence has bestowed little beyond poverty and patience, scarcely eat anything else. They account the melon season the festival time of the year, as they are obliged to submit to worse fare at other times. This fruit supplies them also with its refreshing juice as a drink, and hence we can understand the regret expressed by the Israelites (Numbers xi. 5) for this fruit. Its pleasant liquor must have often quenched their thirst, and might be appropriately lingered for in the wilderness. It is not only possible, but probable, that a knowledge of the melon may have been brought to England from Palestine by the Crusaders; but it is quite a mistake of Gough, in his "British Topography," to state that melons were commonly grown here in the reign of Edward III. Any one referring to Lyte's "Herbal" will soon perceive, even in the sixteenth century, the name of melon was applied solely to what we now designate gourds and pompions. The "muske melon" of our old authors is the fruit we now cultivate as the melon. It was introduced here from Italy about the year 1520, and Gerarde, writing in 1597, says that he saw at the Queen's house at St. James's very many ripe, "through the diligent and curious nourishing of them by a skilful gentleman, the keeper of the said house, called Master Fowle." "The best seede," says Parkinson, dee come to us out of Spaine. Some have come out of Turkey, but they have been nothing so good and kindly. Some are called sugar melons, others peare melons, and others muske melons. They have formerly been eaten only by great personages, because the fruit was not only delicate but rare, and therefore divers were brought from France, and since were noursed up by the King's or noblemen's gardeners onely, to serve for their masters' delight; but now divers others that have skill and convenience of ground for them doe plant them and make them more common." "They cut out the inwarde pulpe, and so eate it with salt, and pepper, and good store of wine, or else it will hardly digest!" Equally indigestible was the only melon cultivated in the early part of the present century, for at that time none otherwas grown than the rock or canteloupe; but we have now fallen upon better times, and have many tender-fleshed, luscious varieties. A very nice little melon was sent out some time ago by the Horticultural Society, called the mesulapatam, or something like that. Mr. Fleming's hybrids are generally fine-flavoured, but rather too pumpkin or vegetable-marrow looking. The Victory of Bath is a good melon, but with the long vegetable-marrow shape. The Bromham hall, the Beechwood, the golden ball, and many of the Persians, are most delicious when well ripened under a bright sun and a dry atmosphere. Kinds like the Egyptian are very useful for small families, as, being small, many are produced in little space.

So far from melons being now cultivated "by King's and noblemen's gardeners only," that we now see slices of them and of pineapples hawked about, and upon the street-stalls, at a penny each. Strange vicissitudes have we seen in those stalls, and fully do we sympathise with the old remembrancer who writes—"What a goodly sight was Holborn-hill in *my* time! *Then* there was a comely row of fruit-stalls, skirting the edge of the pavement from opposite the steps of St. Andrew's Church to the corner of Shoe-lane. The fruit stood on tables covered with white cloths, and placed end to end in one long line. The pears and apples were neatly piled in 'ha'porths,' for then there were no pennyworths; a 'pen'orth' would have been more than sufficient for moderate eating at one time. First of the pears came the 'ripe Kat'er'ens;' these were succeeded by 'fine Windsors' and 'real Bergamys.' Apples came in with 'green codlins,' then followed 'golden reinets,' 'golden pippens,' and 'ripe numparels.'" Such golden pippins as were then sold three and four for a halfpenny are now worth pence each, and the true golden rennet can only be heard of at great fruiterers. The decrease in the growth of this excellent apple is one of the "signs of the times."



JULY AND AUGUST

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES.

JANUARY.

The Sun was at its shortest distance from the Earth on Dec. 31, 1860. It is situated south of the Equator, and moving northward. It passes from the sign of Capricornus to that of Aquarius on Jan. 20 at 0h. 18m. a.m.

The Moon is to the south of Saturn at 7h. 44m. p.m. of the 1st; to the south of Venus at 5h. 39m. p.m. of the 8th; to the south of Mercury at 1h. 48m. a.m. of the 10th; to the north of Mars at 3h. 23m. p.m. of the 17th; to the north of Uranus at 9h. 52m. a.m. of the 22nd; to the south of Jupiter at 11h. 48m. p.m. of the 27th; and to the south of Saturn at 0h. 58m. a.m. of the 29th. It is nearest the Earth at 8h. p.m. of the 2nd; at its greatest distance at 5h. p.m. of the 17th; and again at its least distance at 11h. a.m. of the 29th.

Last Quarter occurs at	54 minutes past	1	on the morning of the 4th.
New Moon ,,	27 ,,	3	on the morning of the 11th.
First Quarter ,,	0 ,,	4	on the morning of the 19th.
Full Moon ,,	7 ,,	5	on the afternoon of the 26th.

Mercury is in the constellation of Ophiucus at the beginning of the month, whence it passes to Capricornus at the end of the month. It is near to the Moon on the morning of the 10th; in aphelion on the morning of the 12th; and in superior conjunction to the Sun on the morning of the 31st. It is not favourably situated for the telescopic examiner this month.

Venus is equally badly situated for examination, nor are its phases so interesting at present as to present anything worthy of notice. It is situated in Scorpio at the beginning of the month, and near the head of Sagittarius at the end of the month. It is near the Moon on the afternoon of the 8th.

Mars sets almost exactly at the same moment throughout the month. It is in the constellation of Pisces throughout the month. It is near the Moon on the afternoon of the 17th, and close to Epsilon Piscium at 4h. 5m. p.m. of the 30th, the star then being 9m. west in R.A.

Jupiter is in the constellation of Leo throughout the month, and very close to Regulus, the principal star in that group. It is near the Moon at midnight of the 27th. It is visible throughout the whole night, and a fine telescopic object.

Saturn is likewise situated in the constellation of Leo, but more easterly, and rises later, both from this circumstance and its smaller declination. It is near the Moon on the afternoon of the 1st and midnight of the 28th.

Uranus is in the constellation of Taurus, and favourably visible throughout the night.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.—First satellite, Jan. 2, 9h. 44m. p.m., disappearance; fourth satellite, Jan. 4, 8h. 7m. a.m., disapp.; third satellite, Jan. 6, 8h. 2m. a.m., disapp.; second satellite, Jan. 8, 4h. 17m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Jan. 8, 5h. 9m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Jan. 9, 11h. 37m. p.m., disapp.; second satellite, Jan. 15, 6h. 53m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Jan. 15, 7h. 2m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Jan. 17, 1h. 31m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Jan. 18, 7h. 59m. p.m., disapp.; second satellite, Jan. 18, 8h. 12m. p.m., disapp.; fourth satellite, Jan. 21, 2h. 7m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Jan. 24, 3h. 24m. a.m., disapp; first satellite, Jan. 25, 9h. 53m. p.m., disapp.; second satellite, Jan. 25, 10h 49m. p.m., disapp.; third satellite, Jan. 27, 7h. 59m. p.m, disapp.; first satellite, Jan. 31, 5h. 18m. a.m., disapp.

FEBRUARY.

The Sun passes from the sign of Aquarius to that of Pisces on Feb. 18 at 2h. 55m. p.m. It is situated south of the Equator, and moving northward.

The Moon is a little to the north of Venus on the evening of the 7th; to the north of Mercury on the afternoon of the 10th; to the north of Mars on the afternoon of the 15th; to the north of Uranus on the evening of the 18th; to the south of Jupiter on the morning of the 24th; to the south of Saturn on the morning of the 25th. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 11h. a.m. of the 14th, and at its least distance at 1h. p.m. of the 26th.

Last Quarter occurs at	59 minutes past	9	on the morning of the 2nd.
New Moon ,,	5 ,,	8	on the afternoon of the 9th.
First Quarter ,,	19 ,,		midnight of the 17th.
Full Moon ,,	43 ,,	4	on the morning of the 25th.

Mercury is in the constellation of Capricornus at the beginning of the month, whence it passes through that of Aquarius to Pisces, where it is situated at the end of the month. It is 5 deg. 12m. south of the Moon at 4h. 56m. p.m. of the 10th; in perihelion at 10h. 32m. a.m. of the 25th; and at its greatest easterly elongation at 4h. 26m. p.m. of the 27th. It is an evening star during this month, and may probably be visible to the naked eye at the end of February, when it sets due east.

Venus is in the constellation of Sagittarius at the beginning of the month, and in Capricornus at the end. It is 32m. south of the Moon at 8h. p.m. of the 7th. It is badly situated for observation, being too near the Sun and at its greatest distance from the Earth.

Mars is still the evening star, and sets almost exactly at the same instant throughout the month. Although greatly faded from the lustre it possessed during the past year, it is still a conspicuous object in the western sky during the evenings. It is in the constellation of Pisces at the beginning and in that of Aries at the end of the month. It is 5 deg. 2m. south of the Moon on the afternoon of the 15th.

Jupiter is now the brightest object in the heavens, arriving in opposition with the Sun, and being at its shortest distance from the Earth at 5h. 41m. p.m. of the 10th. It is 3 deg. 51m. north of the Moon at 4h. 14m. a.m. of the 24th. It is in the constellation of Leo throughout the month, a little to the north and west of Regulus. It is visible throughout the whole of the night.

Saturn is also visible throughout the whole night, rising shortly after sunset at the end of the month. It is likewise situated in the constellation of Leo. It is in opposition to the Sun and at its greatest brilliancy at 5h. 13m. p.m. of the 24th. It is 6 deg. 5m. north of the Moon on the morning of the 25th.

Uranus is in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month, and favourably situated for observation. It arrives at its stationary point on the 14th, is in quadrature with the Sun on the afternoon of the 26th, and 3 deg. 39m. south of the Moon at 6h. 23m. p.m. of the 18th.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.—First satellite, Feb. 1, 11h. 46m. p.m., disappearance; second satellite, Feb. 2, 1h. 25m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Feb. 3, 6h. 15m. p.m., disapp.; third satellite, Feb. 3, 11h. 54m. p.m., disapp.; fourth satellite, Feb. 6, 8h. 7m. p.m., disapp.; first satellite, Feb. 7, 7h. 11m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Feb. 9, 1h. 40m. a.m., disapp.; second satellite, Feb. 9, 4h. 2m. a.m., disapp.; second satellite, Feb. 12, 8h. 13m. p.m., reappearance; first satellite, Feb. 16, 5h. 49m. a.m., reapp.; first satellite, Feb. 18, 0h. 17m. a.m., reapp.; first satellite, Feb. 19, 6h. 46m. p.m., reapp.; second satellite, Feb. 19, 10h. 50m. p.m., reapp.; fourth satellite, Feb. 23, 6h. 52m. p.m., reapp.; first satellite, Feb. 25, 2h. 11m. a.m., reapp.; first satellite, Feb. 26, 8h. 40m. p.m., reapp.; second satellite, Feb. 27, 1h. 27m. a.m., reapp.

MARCH.

The Sun is situated south of the Equator and in the sign of Pisces until 2h. 47m. p.m. of March 20, when it passes into the sign of Aries, and is then north of the Equator, and spring quarter commences.

The Moon is to the north of Venus on the morning of the 10th; to the north of Mercury on the morning of the 12th; to the north of Mars shortly before noon of the 16th; to the north of Uranus on the morning of the 18th; to the south of Jupiter on the morning of the 23rd; and to the south of Saturn on the afternoon of the 24th. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at midnight of the 13th, and at its least distance at midnight of the 26th.

Last Quarter occurs at	16 minutes past	7	on the evening of the 3rd.
New Moon ,,	38 ,,	1	on the afternoon of the 11th.
First Quarter ,,	32 ,,	5	on the afternoon of the 19th.
Full Moon ,,	15 ,,	2	on the afternoon of the 26th.

Mercury is in the constellation of Pisces at the beginning of the month, and the borders of the same constellation and that of Aquarius at the end of the month. It is very favourably situated for observation at the beginning of the month, setting almost due west and nearly two hours after the Sun. It is at its stationary point on the morning of the 6th, after which it is moving towards the west. It is 1 deg. 11m. south of the Moon at 6h. 6m. a.m. of the 12th; in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 16th; 4 deg. north of Venus at 7h. a.m. of the 22nd; and stationary on the afternoon of the 28th.

Venus is too near the Sun and at too great a distance from the Earth to be a conspicuous object. It is in the constellation of Capricornus at the beginning of the month, and in that of Pisces (very close to the equinoctial point) at the end of the month. It is in aphelion on the morning of the 9th; it is 5 deg. 10m. south of the Moon on the morning of the 10th at 6h. 57m.

Mars is still a conspicuous object in the westerly sky shortly after sunset, and sets almost exactly at the same instant on successive nights throughout the month. It is in the constellation of Aries at the beginning and in that of Taurus at the end of the month. It is a little to the south of the Moon on the 16th.

Jupiter still holds the supremacy in point of brightness, and is visible throughout the night. It is a little to the north of the Moon on the 23rd. It is in the constellation of Leo throughout the month.

Saturn is likewise in the constellation of Leo—the three objects, Jupiter, Regulus, and Saturn, being nearly in the same straight line, and near each other. It is visible throughout the night. It is to the north of the Moon on the evening of the 24th.

Uranus is 3 deg. 24m. south of the Moon at 2h. 35m. a.m. of the 18th. It is visible during the evening. It is in the constellation of Taurus and about 5½ deg. to the north of the principal star of that constellation.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.—First satellite, March 4, 4h. 6m. a.m., reappearance; third satellite, March 4, 7h. 23m. p.m., reapp.; first satellite, March 5, 10h. 34m. p.m., reapp.; second satellite, March 6, 4h. 4m. a.m., reapp.; third satellite, March 11, 11h. 21m. p.m., reapp.; first satellite, March 13, 0h. 29m. a.m., reapp.; first satellite, March 14, 6h. 57m. p.m., reapp.; second satellite, March 16, 7h. 59m. p.m., reapp.; third satellite, March 19, 3h. 19m. a.m., reapp.; first satellite, March 20, 2h. 23m. a.m., reapp.; first satellite, March 21, 8h. 52m. p.m., reapp.; second satellite, March 23, 10h. 36m. p.m., reapp.; third satellite, March 26, 3h. 46m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, March 27, 4h. 18m. a.m., reapp.; first satellite, March 28, 10h. 46m. p.m., reapp.; fourth satellite, March 29, 2h 11m. a.m., disapp.; second satellite, March 31, 1h. 13m. a.m., reapp.

APRIL.

The Sun is north of the Equator and in the sign of Aries until 2h. 54m. a.m. of April 20, when it passes into that of Taurus.

The Moon is to the north of Mercury on the morning of the 8th; to the north of Venus on the afternoon of the 9th; to the north of Mars on the afternoon of the 14th, and to the north of Uranus at the same time; to the south of Jupiter on the evening of the 19th; and to the south of Saturn on the night of the 20th. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 3h. a.m. of the 10th, and at its least distance at 11h. a.m. of the 24th.

Last Quarter occurs at	24 minutes past	6	on the morning of the 2nd.
New Moon ,,	56 ,,	6	on the morning of the 10th.
First Quarter ,,	45 ,,	6	on the morning of the 18th.
Full Moon ,,	23 ,,	10	on the evening of the 24th.

Mercury is a morning star during this month, rising between four and five o'clock. It is on the borders of the constellations of Pisces and Aquarius at the beginning of the month, and in the former constellation at the end of the month. It is 6 deg. south of the Moon on the morning of the 8th; in aphelion on the morning of the 10th; at its greatest elongation west at 7h. 8m. p.m. of the 12th, when it will be most favourably seen.

Venus is in the constellation of Pisces at the beginning of the month, and in that of Aries at the end of the month. It is badly situated for observation, and, otherwise, the phase which it now presents to view is not very interesting, and the disc of the planet very small. It is 7 deg. south of the Moon on the afternoon of the 9th.

Mars still continues to set nearly at the same time on successive evenings which it did at the beginning of the year, but is becoming fainter. It is very close to A Tauri on the night of the 7th; very close to Upsilon Tauri on the night of the 12th; 2 deg. 17m. south of the Moon at 5h. 53m. a.m. of the 14th; close to Tau Tauri on the night of the 15th; and 1 deg. north of Uranus on the morning of the 18th. It continues in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month.

Jupiter continues in the constellation of Leo throughout the month, and is a very conspicuous object and visible during the evening. It arrives at its stationary point on the morning of the 13th, and is 3 deg. 52m. north of the Moon at 6h. 29m. p.m. of the 19th.

Saturn is also in the constellation of Leo throughout the month, and divides with Jupiter the attention of the observer. It is visible throughout the night. It is 6 deg. 4m. north of the Moon at 11h. 4m. p.m. of the 20th.

Uranus is in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month. It is 3 deg. south of the Moon on the morning of the 14th, and 1 deg. south of Mars on the morning of the 15th.

(*Continued on page 44.*)

SEPTEMBER.

PARTRIDGE-SHOOTING.

D. of M.	D. of W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN. Rises. H. M.	SUN. Sets. H. M.	MOON. Rises.	MOON. Sets.	MOON. Age Dys	HIGH WATER AT London Bridge. Morn.	London Bridge. Aftern.	Liverpool Dock. Morn.	Liverpool Dock. Aftern.
1	S	14TH S. AFT. TRIN.	5 13	6 45	0 42	4 56	26	10 58	11 36	8 14	8 46
2	M	Great Fire of London, 1666	5 15	6 43	1 59	5 21	27	—	0 8	9 13	9 39
3	Tu	British Bank stopped, 1856	5 17	6 41	3 19	5 41	28	0 35	1 1	10 1	10 22
4	W	New Style introduced, 1752	5 18	6 39	4 42	6 0	●	1 23	1 44	10 42	11 1
5	Th	*Old St. Bartholom.*	5 20	6 36	6 6	6 19	1	2 4	2 23	11 21	11 39
6	F	Jupiter rises 4h. 54m a.m.	5 21	6 34	7 32	6 39	2	2 43	3 1	11 58	—
7	S	Battle of Borodino, 1812	5 23	6 32	9 0	7 0	3	3 20	3 40	0 18	0 39
8	S	15TH S. AFT. TRIN.	5 25	6 29	10 26	7 28	4	4 1	4 20	0 58	1 18
9	M	Corporation Reform, 1835	5 26	6 27	11 52	8 1	5	4 40	5 0	1 38	2 0
10	Tu	*Great Eastern* at Portland, 1859	5 28	6 25	Aftern.	8 46	6	5 22	5 45	2 23	2 47
11	W	Siege of Delhi, 1857	5 29	6 23	2 16	9 42	☽	6 9	6 35	3 13	3 41
12	Th	400 Lives lost in the Central American Steamer, 1857	5 31	6 20	3 9	10 51	8	7 3	7 27	4 15	4 55
13	F	Fox died, 1806	5 33	6 18	3 49	Morn.	9	8 17	9 3	5 41	6 28
14	S	Duke of Wellington d., 1852	5 34	6 16	4 17	0 4	10	9 50	10 38	7 16	7 59
15	S	16TH S. AFT. TRIN.	5 36	6 13	4 40	1 21	11	11 21	11 57	8 35	9 3
16	M	Shakspeare's House sold, 1847	5 37	6 11	4 58	2 35	12	—	0 25	9 27	9 50
17	Tu	*Lambert*	5 39	6 9	5 13	3 49	13	0 49	1 12	10 10	10 29
18	W	Renewal of Chinese War, 1859	5 41	6 6	5 28	5 0	14	1 32	1 51	10 46	11 3
19	Th	Battle of Poitiers, 1356	5 42	6 4	5 44	6 9	○	2 8	2 25	11 19	11 34
20	F	Battle of the Alma, 1854	5 44	6 2	6 0	7 18	16	2 41	2 56	11 48	—
21	S	*St. Matthew*	5 45	6 0	6 19	8 27	17	3 10	3 26	0 4	0 19
22	S	17TH S. AFT. TRIN.	5 47	5 57	6 40	9 35	18	3 41	3 55	0 33	0 49
23	M	Charles I. dethroned, 1640	5 49	5 55	7 7	10 43	19	4 11	4 25	1 3	1 18
24	Tu	Lord Hardinge died, 1856	5 50	5 53	7 43	11 46	20	4 40	4 56	1 34	1 51
25	W	St. George's-in-the-East clos., 1859	5 52	5 50	8 25	Aftern.	21	5 13	5 29	2 7	2 26
26	Th	*St. Cyprian*	5 53	5 48	9 20	1 36	22	5 48	6 7	2 45	3 9
27	F	Venus sets 6h. 47m. p.m.	5 55	5 46	10 24	2 18	☾	6 31	6 57	3 35	4 7
28	S	New River completed, 1613	5 57	5 44	11 37	2 52	24	7 29	8 10	4 48	5 32
29	S	18TH S. A. T. Michaelm. Day	5 58	5 41	Morn.	3 19	25	8 54	9 38	6 16	6 58
30	M	*St. Jerome*	6 0	5 39	0 53	3 42	26	10 20	11 1	7 39	8 14

Marquoid del.

THE ISLAND OF MARITIMO, NEAR SICILY.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—First satellite, April 5, 0h. 41m. a.m., reappearance; first satellite, April 6, 7h. 10m. p.m, reapp.; second satellite, April 7, 3h. 49m. a.m, reapp.; first satellite, April 12, 2h. 36m. a.m., reapp.; first satellite, April 13, 9h. 5m. p.m., reapp.; fourth satellite, April 14, 8h. 13m. p.m., disappearance; fourth satellite, April 15, 0h. 54h. a.m., reapp; third satellite, April 16, 7h. 16m. p.m., reapp.; second satellite, April 17, 7h. 44m. p.m., reapp.; first satellite, April 20, 11h. 0m. p.m., reapp.; third satellite, April 23, 7h. 43m. p.m., disapp.; third satellite, April 23, 11h. 15m. p.m., reapp.; second satellite, April 24, 10h. 20m. p.m., reapp.; first satellite, April 28, 0h. 55m. a.m., reapp.; first satellite, April 29, 7h. 23m. p.m., reapp.; third satellite, April 30, 11h. 43m. p.m., disapp.

MAY.

THE SUN is north of the Equator and in the sign of Taurus until May 21, 3h. 1m. a.m., when it passes into the sign of Gemini.

The MOON is 7 deg. north of Mercury on the afternoon of the 8th; 5 deg. north of Jupiter on the night of the 9th; 3 deg. north of Uranus on the afternoon of the 11th; close to Mars on the night of the 12th; to the south of Jupiter on the night of the 16th; and to the south of Saturn on the night of the 17th. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 8h. a.m. of the 7th, and at its least distance at 6h. p.m. of the 22nd.

Last Quarter occurs at 32 minutes past 7 on the evening of the 1st.				
New Moon	,,	8	,,	11 on the evening of the 9th.
First Quarter	,,	3	,,	4 on the afternoon of the 17th.
Full Moon	,,	6	,,	6 on the morning of the 24th.
Last Quarter	,,	25	,,	10 on the morning of the 31st.

MERCURY is best seen during the mornings at the beginning of the month, although it rises at nearly the same time throughout May. It is in the constellation of Pisces at the beginning of the month, and in that of Taurus at the end. It is 7 deg. south of the Moon on the evening of the 8th; in superior conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 22nd; in perihelion on the morning of the 24th; 1 deg. north of Venus at 6h. 10m. a.m. of the 25th; and 1 deg. 13m. north of Uranus on the morning of the 27th.

VENUS is 5 deg. south of the Moon on the night of the 9th; in superior conjunction with the Sun on the afternoon of the 11th; to the south of Mercury on the morning of the 25th; and almost in conjunction with Uranus at 5h. 49m. p.m. of the 28th, being then only 5m. north. It is in the constellation of Aries at the beginning and in that of Taurus at the end of the month. It is now very badly situated for observation, being at its greatest distance from the Earth.

MARS is in the constellation of Taurus at the beginning and in that of Gemini at the end of the month. It is now becoming faint and getting out of view, setting between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. It is a little to the north of the Moon on the night of the 12th.

JUPITER still continues an evening star, and is a bright object throughout the evening. It remains in the constellation of Leo throughout the month. It is in quadrature with the Sun on the afternoon of the 8th, and to the north of the Moon on the night of the 16th.

SATURN is likewise situated in the constellation of Leo, and a conspicuous object during the evenings. It arrives at its stationary point at midnight of the 4th; is 6 deg. north of the Moon on the morning of the 18th; and in quadrature with the Sun on the 24th. Few opportunities will occur for observing it after this month until its reappearance in the winter.

URANUS is in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month. It is 2 deg. 51m. south of the Moon at 6h. 52m. p.m. of the 11th; is close to Mercury on the morning of the 27th; and very close to Venus on the evening of the 28th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Second satellite, May 2, 0h. 57m. a.m., reappearance; first satellite, May 6, 9h. 18m. p.m., reapp.; first satellite, May 13, 11h. 14m. p.m., reapp.; second satellite, May 26, 10h. 2m. p.m., reapp.; first satellite, May 29, 9h. 32m. p.m., reapp.

JUNE.

THE SUN is in the sign of Gemini until June 21 at 11h. 35m. a.m., when it passes into that of Cancer, and the summer quarter commences.

The MOON is near Uranus on the morning of the 8th; near Venus on the morning of the 9th; near Mercury on the morning of the 10th; near Mars on the afternoon of the 10th; near Jupiter on the afternoon of the 13th; and near Saturn on the afternoon of the 14th. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 10h. p.m. of the 3rd, and at its least distance at 4h. p.m. of the 19th.

New Moon occurs at 38 minutes past 1 on the afternoon of the 8th.				
First Quarter	,,	16	,,	10 on the evening of the 15th.
Full Moon	,,	23	,,	2 on the afternoon of the 22nd.
Last Quarter	,,	40	,,	2 on the morning of the 30th.

MERCURY is an evening star throughout this month, and will be favourably situated for observation about the middle of it, when it sets at 10 o'clock. It is in the constellation of Taurus at the beginning of the month, whence it passes into that of Gemini, and is in Cancer at the end of June. It is close to Epsilon Geminorum at 3h. 30m. p.m. of the 9th; 1 deg. 41m. north of the Moon at 7h. 12m. a.m. of the 10th; 34m. north of Mars at 6h. 15m. p.m. of the 15th; and at its greatest elongation on the morning of the 25th.

The phases of VENUS continue uninteresting, and the planet is badly situated for observation. It is in the constellation of Taurus (near Beta) at the beginning of the month and in that of Gemini at the end. It is 1 deg. 3m. south of the Moon at 5h. 47m. a.m. of the 9th, and in perihelion at 11h. a.m. of the 29th.

MARS now disappears in the rays of the Sun, and will scarcely be visible after the beginning of the month. It is 1 deg. 16m. north of the Moon at 5h. 6m. p.m. of the 10th. It is in the constellation of Gemini at the beginning and in that of Cancer at the end of the month.

JUPITER still continues visible in the western heavens during the evenings. It continues in the constellation of Leo throughout the month, and is approaching the principal star (Regulus) of that group. It is 4 deg. 36m. north of the Moon at 4h. 23m. p.m. of the 13th.

SATURN is likewise visible in the western sky during the evenings, in the constellation Leo. It is 6 deg. 25m. north of the Moon at 2h. 45m. p.m. of the 14th.

URANUS is in conjunction with the Sun on the afternoon of the 2nd, and will remain invisible for some time. It is south of the Moon on the morning of the 8th. It remains in the constellation of Taurus during this month.

ECLIPSES OF JUPTIER'S SATELLITES.—Third satellite, June 5, 11h. 11m. p.m., reappearance; first satellite, June 5, 11h. 28m. p.m., reapp.; fourth satellite, June 20, 8h. 24m. p.m., disappearance; first satellite, June 21, 9h. 46m. p.m., reapp.; second satellite, June 27, 9h. 40m. p.m., reapp.

JULY.

THE SUN is in the sign of Cancer until 10h. 31m. p.m. of the 22nd, when it passes into that of Leo. It is north of the Equator during this month, but moving southwards. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at noon of the 3rd. An eclipse of the Sun occurs on the 7th, which is invisible at London.

The MOON is near Uranus on the 5th; near Mars on the 9th, and close to Venus and Mercury at the same time; near Jupiter on the morning of the 11th, and near Saturn at midnight of the same date. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 3 p.m. of July 1; at its least distance at 8h. a.m. of the 16th, and again at its greatest distance at 9h. a.m. of the 29th.

New Moon occurs at 12 minutes past 2 on the morning of the 8th.				
First Quarter	,,	47	,,	2 on the morning of the 15th.
Full Moon	,,	5	,,	midnight of the 21st.
Last Quarter	,,	51	,,	7 on the evening of the 29th.

MERCURY remains in the constellation of Cancer throughout the month, and is favourably situated for observation at the commencement of it, but is afterwards too near the Sun. It is in aphelion on the morning of the 7th; stationary on the morning of the 8th; 57m. south of the Sun at 2h. 36m. p.m. of the 9th; about 5 deg. south of Venus on the evening of the 10th at 10h. 25m. p.m.; about the same distance south of Mars on the morning of the 12th; and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the evening of the 22nd.

VENUS is in the constellation of Gemini at the beginning, whence it passes through that of Cancer to Leo, where it is situated at the end of the month. Its phases at the present time are uninteresting, and it is too near the Sun to be a conspicuous object. It is very close to Mars on the night of the 8th; 3 deg. 20m. north of the Moon on the morning of the 9th at 10h. 58m.: close to Regulus at midnight of the 31st; and near to Jupiter at 8h. a.m. of August 1, being then 37m. north of that planet.

MARS is now scarcely visible, rising at 5h. a.m. and setting at 9h. p.m., and is otherwise small and faint, nearly a year having elapsed since it was in opposition. It is in the constellation of Cancer at the beginning and in that of Leo at the end of the month. It is 3 deg. 4m. north of the Moon on the morning of the 8th at 10h. 30m.

JUPITER may still be seen in the north-west and near the horizon shortly after sunset, and still possesses claims to be considered as the star of the eve. It remains in the constellation of Leo throughout the month, and is very close to the star Regulus (the principal one in that group) on the night of the 31st, and presents a favourable opportunity for comparing the lustre and colour of the two objects when they are both situated in the same field of view. It is 5 deg. north of the Moon on the morning of the 11th.

SATURN sets about twenty minutes after Jupiter, and is in the same part and constellation of the heavens as that object. It is 6½ deg. north of the Moon on the night of the 11th. The two great planets of the system, Jupiter and Saturn, are now approaching each other, and will be at their shortest distance from each other at the latter part of October.

URANUS is still in the constellation of Taurus, and is visible in the early mornings. It is 2½ deg. south of the Moon at 2h. 45m. p.m. of the 5th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—First satellite, July 30, 8h. 18m. p.m., reappearance.

AUGUST.

THE SUN is north of the Equator during this month, and remains in the sign of Leo until 5h. 4m. a.m. of the 23rd, when it passes into that of Virgo.

The MOON is to the north of Uranus on the night of the 1st; to the north of Mercury on the morning of the 5th; to the south of Mars on the morning of the 7th; to the south of Jupiter at midnight of the 7th; to the south of Saturn at noon of the 8th; and to the south of Venus at the same time. It is at its least distance from the Earth at 3h. p.m. of the 10th, and at its greatest distance at 4h. a.m. of the 26th.

New Moon occurs at 54 minutes past noon of the 6th.				
First Quarter	,,	15	,,	7 on the morning of the 13th.
Full Moon	,,	51	,,	11 on the morning of the 20th.
Last Quarter	,,	23	,,	1 on the afternoon of the 28th.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Cancer at the beginning and in that of Leo at the end of the month. It is most favourably situated for observation about the 10th of the month, when it rises at 3 o'clock in the morning. It is at its stationary point on the evening of the 1st; is 1deg. 44m. south of the Moon on the morning of the 5th; at its greatest westerly elongation on the morning of the 11th; and arrives at perihelion on the morning of the 20th.

VENUS is within 20m. of Saturn at 6h. a.m. of the 8th, and both objects may be seen in the same field of view of the telescope. It is 6 deg. 20m. north of the Moon on the afternoon of the 8th at 1h. 11m.; four minutes (in time) directly east of the star Beta Virginis at 8h. 16m. p.m. of the 21st; and five minutes west of Eta Virginis at 1h. 56m. p.m. of the 26th.

MARS is now invisible, arriving in conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 27th. It is in the constellation of Leo throughout the month, and near Regulus at the middle of the month. It is about 5 deg. north of the Moon on the morning of the 7th, and in conjunction with the Sun at 7h. 9m. a.m. of the 27th.

JUPITER is also invisible, arriving in conjuction with the Sun at 3h. 45m. a.m. of the 31st. It remains in the constellation of Leo throughout the month. It is 5 deg. north of the Moon on the night of the 7th.

SATURN sets so soon after the Sun as to be scarcely visible, so that during the present month the sky is quite unillumined by planetary light, but is otherwise rich in stellar objects. Saturn remains in the constellation of Leo throughout the month. It is 6½ deg. north of the Moon at noon of the 8th.

URANUS rises about midnight at the beginning of the month and earlier on each successive evening. It is in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month. It is 2½ deg. south of the Moon at 1h. 37m. a.m. of the 2nd, and 2½ deg. south of it at noon of the 29th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The satellites of Jupiter are invisible this month, Jupiter being too near the Sun.

SEPTEMBER.

THE SUN is north of the Equator and in the sign of Virgo until 1h. 48m. a.m. of the 23rd, when it passes into that of Libra, is south of the Equator, and the autumn quarter commences.

The MOON is near Jupiter on the evening of the 4th, and likewise near to Mars at the same time; near Mercury and Saturn on the morning of the 5th; near Venus on the morning of the 7th; and near Uranus on the evening of the 25th. It is nearest to the Earth at 1h. a.m. of the 7th, and at its greatest distance at 8h. p.m. of the 22nd.

New Moon occurs at 12 minutes past 10 on the night of the 4th.
First Quarter ,, 16 ,, 1 on the afternoon of the 11th.
Full Moon ,, 1 ,, 2 on the morning of the 19th.
Last Quarter ,, 24 ,, 6 on the morning of the 27th.

MERCURY is badly situated for observation during the month of September, being too near the Sun. It is in conjunction with Mars at noon of the 2nd, being then 42 minutes north; and is in conjunction with Jupiter three hours later, being then 53 minutes north. It is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the night of the 4th; 7 deg. north of the Moon on the morning of the 5th; very close to Saturn at 5h. 43m. a.m. of the 5th; and 13 minutes in R.A. east of Spica Virginis on the morning of the 30th. It is in the constellation of Leo at the beginning and in that of Virgo at the end of the month.

VENUS is also indifferently seen, being near the Sun and nearly full. It is in the constellation of Virgo in the beginning and in that of Libra at the end of the month. It is 6 deg. north of the Moon on the morning of the 7th; 10 minutes of R.A. to the west of Lambda Virginis at 4h. 10m. a.m. of the 21st; and 13 minutes west of Alpha Libræ (second star) at 6h. 39m. a.m. of the 27th.

MARS is also invisible at present. It is very close to Jupiter on the night of the 2nd; 6 deg. north of the Moon on the evening of the 4th; a little to the north of Saturn on the night of the 11th. It is in the constellation of Leo at the beginning and in that of Virgo at the end of the month.

JUPITER is likewise invisible, although it may be seen for a short time before sunrise at the latter part of the month. It remains in the constellation of Leo throughout the month. It is 6 deg. north of the Moon on the evening of the 4th. It is close to Mercury and Mars on the 2nd.

SATURN remains invisible during the month. It is 7 deg. north of the Moon on the morning of the 5th; in conjunction with the Sun on the 5th. It is very close to Mercury on the morning of the 5th.

URANUS is visible after 10 o'clock on the 1st, and rises shortly after 8h. p.m. at the end of the month. It is in quadrature with the Sun on the night of the 8th; arrives at its stationary point at 9h. p.m. of the 21st; and is 2 deg. south of the Moon at 7h. 48m. p.m. of the 25th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The satellites of Jupiter are invisible during this month, Jupiter being too near the Sun.

OCTOBER.

THE SUN is south of the Equator during this month, and remains in the sign of Libra until 10h. 6m. a.m. of the 23rd, when it passes into that of Scorpio.

The MOON is 6 deg. south of Jupiter on the afternoon of the 2nd, and 7 deg. south of Saturn at the same time; equally as much south of Mars on the afternoon of the 3rd; south of Mercury on the afternoon of the 5th; south of Venus on the night of the 6th; north of Uranus on the night of the 22nd; south of Jupiter and Saturn at noon of the 30th; and south of Mars on the morning of November 1. It is at its shortest distance from the Earth at 6h. a.m. of the 5th, and at its greatest distance at 6h. a.m. of the 20th.

New Moon occurs at 56 minutes past 6 on the morning of the 4th.
First Quarter ,, 9 ,, 10 on the evening of the 10th.
Full Moon ,, 33 ,, 6 on the afternoon of the 18th.
Last Quarter ,, 54 ,, 9 on the evening of the 26th.

MERCURY is in aphelion on the morning of the 3rd; 3 deg. 12m. north of the Moon at 7h. 25m. p.m. of the 5th; and at its greatest easterly elongation on the morning of the 21st. It will scarcely be visible to the naked eye during the month, setting almost at the same time as the Sun. It is situated in the constellation of Virgo at the beginning and on the borders of Libra and Scorpio at the end of the month.

VENUS is also badly seen, likewise setting shortly after the Sun. It is situated in the constellation of Libra at the beginning, whence it passes through that of Scorpio and across one of the branches of the Milky Way, and is situated in the constellation of Ophiuchus at the end of the month. It is a little to the north of the Moon on the night of the 6th; very close to Delta Scorpii on the evening of the 15th; very close to Rho Ophiuchi on the morning of the 19th; and in aphelion on the evening of the 19th.

MARS continues invisible during this month, and is removed to too great a distance to present any features of importance in the most powerful telescope. It is situated in the constellation of Virgo throughout October. It is 6½ deg. north of the Moon at 2h. p.m. of the 3rd, and 6¼ deg. north of it at 6h. 20m. a.m. of November 1.

JUPITER is now visible during the mornings. It remains in the constellation of Leo throughout the month. It rises between 2 and 3 o'clock at the end of the month. It is 6 deg. north of the Moon on the afternoon of the 2nd; is in conjunction with Saturn at 4h. 32m. p.m. of the 25th, when it is only 52m. south of it; and is 6½ deg. north of the Moon at noon of the 30th.

SATURN is likewise visible in the mornings, rising between 2 and 3 o'clock at the end of the month. It is 7 deg. north of the Moon on the evening of the 2nd, and again at noon of the 30th. It remains in the constellation of Leo throughout the month.

URANUS is in the constellation of Taurus throughout the month. It is 1 deg. 46m. south of the Moon at 1h. 28m. a.m. of the 23rd. It is visible throughout the night.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—First satellite, Oct. 4, 5h. 41m. a.m., disappearance; first satellite, Oct. 20, 3h. 58m. a.m., disapp.; third satellite, Oct. 27, 3h. 18m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Oct. 27, 5h. 51m. a.m., disapp.; third satellite, Oct. 27, 6h. 40m. a.m., reappearance; second satellite, Oct. 30, 3h. 44m. a.m., disapp.

NOVEMBER.

THE SUN is south of the Equator throughout this month, and remains in the sign of Scorpio until 6h. 46m. a.m. of the 22nd, when it passes into that of Sagittarius.

The MOON is to the south of Mercury on the afternoon of the 3rd; to the north of Venus on the afternoon of the 5th; to the north of Uranus on the morning of the 19th; to the south of Saturn at midnight of the 26th; to the south of Jupiter on the morning of the 27th; to the south of Mars on the night of the 29th; and to the south of Mercury on the evening of the 30th. It is at its least distance from the Earth at 4h. p.m. of the 2nd; at its greatest distance at 6h. a.m. of the 16th, and again at its least distance at 5h. a.m. of December 1.

New Moon occurs at 3 minutes past 4 on the afternoon of the 2nd.
First Quarter ,, 44 ,, 10 on the morning of the 9th.
Full Moon ,, 7 ,, 1 on the afternoon of the 17th.
Last Quarter ,, 7 ,, 11 on the morning of the 25th.

MERCURY is in the constellation of Scorpio at the beginning and in that of Libra at the end of the month, and is not favourably situated for observation. It is stationary on the 1st; close to Delta Scorpii on the afternoon of the 2nd; a little to the north of the Moon on the evening of the 3rd; in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 12th; in perihelion on the morning of the 16th; stationary on the 21st; at its greatest westerly elongation on the morning of the 29th; and 6 deg. north of the Moon on the evening of the 30th. The TRANSIT OF MERCURY occurs on the morning of the 12th.

VENUS is in the constellation of Ophiuchus at the beginning and in that of Sagittarius at the end of the month. It is 1 deg. 44m. south of the Moon at 6h. 25m. p.m. of the 5th. The phase of Venus is now like that of the Moon when about ten days old, but the planet is not favourably situated for telescopic view.

MARS still continues badly situated for observation; it rises nearly at the same instant (shortly before 5 o'clock) on successive mornings. It is 5½ deg. north of the Moon on the night of the 29th, and is very close to Lambda Virginis at noon of the 30th. It remains in the constellation of Virginis throughout the month.

JUPITER is in the constellation of Leo at the beginning and in that of Virgo at the end of the month. It is visible after 2 o'clock in the morning, and rises nearly due east. It is 6 deg. 53m. north of the Moon at 4h. 38m. a.m. of the 27th.

SATURN is on the borders of the constellations of Leo and Virgo during the month, and, of course, visible during the mornings. It is 7 deg. 43m. north of the Moon at midnight of the 26th. The ring of Saturn disappears at 3h. p.m. of the 23rd.

URANUS is now visible throughout the whole night in the constellation of Taurus. It is 1 deg. 43m. south of the Moon on the morning of the 19th at 5h. 35m.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—First satellite, Nov. 5, 2h. 13m. a.m., disappearance; second satellite, Nov. 6, 6h. 18m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Nov. 12, 4h. 7m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Nov. 19, 6h. 0m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Nov. 28, 2h. 22m. a.m., disapp.

DECEMBER.

THE SUN passes from the sign of Sagittarius to that of Capricornus at 7h. 35m. p.m. of the 21st, when the winter quarter commences. The Sun is eclipsed on the 31st of December (vide pp. 65, 66), and is in perigee at 3h. a.m. of January 1, 1862.

The MOON is north of Venus on the afternoon of the 5th; to the north of Uranus on the morning of the 16th; to the south of Saturn on the morning of the 24th; to the south of Jupiter on the afternoon of the 24th; to the south of Mars at noon of the 28th; and to the north of Mercury at midnight of the 30th. It is at its greatest distance from the Earth at 2h. p.m. of the 13th, and at its least distance at 1h. p.m. of the 29th. An eclipse of the Moon takes place on the 16th.

New Moon occurs at 17 minutes past 2 on the morning of the 2nd.
First Quarter ,, 9 ,, 3 on the morning of the 9th.
Full Moon ,, 8 ,, 8 on the morning of the 17th.
Last Quarter ,, 51 ,, 9 on the evening of the 24th.
New Moon ,, 54 ,, 1 on the afternoon of the 31st.

MERCURY is badly situated for observation, being low down and near the Sun. At the beginning of the month it might, however, be visible to the naked eye, as it rises before the Sun. It is in the constellation of Libra at the beginning and in that of Sagittarius at the end of the month. It is very close to Beta Scorpii at noon of the 10th: is in aphelion on the morning of the 30th; and near the Moon on the morning of the 31st.

VENUS now becomes a conspicuous object in the south-west during the evenings, being very bright, and setting nearly four hours after the Sun. It is 5 deg. south of the Moon at 3h. 33m. p.m. of the 5th; arrives at the greatest easterly elongation at 11h. a.m. of the 16th; is very close to Iota Capricorni on the morning of the 21st, and to Mu Capricorni at 5h. 28m. p.m. of the 29th. It is in Capricornus at the beginning of the month and in Aquarius at the end.

MARS rises nearly at the same instant of time throughout the month, and is well above the horizon at 5h. a.m. It is, however, faint. It is in the constellation of Libra at the beginning and on the borders of that constellation and Scorpio at the end of the month. It is close to Alpha Libræ on the morning of the 13th, and 4 deg. north of the Moon at noon of the 28th.

JUPITER is in the constellation of Virgo throughout the month, and rises before midnight at the end of the month. It is, of course, a conspicuous object in the easterly heavens during the early mornings. It is close to Beta Virginis on the morning of the 17th; in quadrature with the Sun on the 18th; and 7 deg. north of the Moon on the afternoon of the 24th.

SATURN is also visible before midnight at the latter part of the month. It is likewise situated in the constellation of Virgo, or on the borders of Leo and Virgo. It is in quadrature with the Sun on the 14th, and 8 deg. north of the Moon on the morning of the 24th.

URANUS still continues in Taurus, and is visible throughout the night. It is in opposition to the Sun on the morning of the 6th, and near the Moon on the morning of the 16th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Second satellite, Dec. 1, 3h. 16m. a.m., disappearance; third satellite, Dec. 2, 2h. 25m. a.m., reappearance; first satellite, Dec. 5, 4h. 15m. a.m., disapp.; second satellite, Dec. 8, 5h. 50m. a.m., disapp.; third satellite, Dec. 9, 6h. 22m. a.m., reapp.; first satellite, Dec. 12, 6h. 8m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Dec. 14, 0h. 37m. a.m., disapp.; third satellite, Dec. 16, 7h. 3m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Dec. 19, 8h. 2m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Dec. 21, 2h. 30m. a.m., disapp.; fourth satellite, Dec. 22, 2h. 24m. a.m., disapp.; fourth satellite, Dec. 22, 6h. 3m. a.m., reapp.; second satellite, Dec. 26, 0h. 15m. a.m., disapp.; first satellite, Dec. 28, 4h. 23m. a.m., disapp.

NEW PLANETS.—Two additional members of the group of Planetoids have been discovered during the year 1860—the 59th by Chacornac; and the 60th (Dana) by Goldschmid.

FALLING STARS.—M. Coulvier-Gravier has published a continuation of his elaborate catalogue of these meteors. It embraces the time between September 8, 1853, and November 10, 1859, during which there were observed at the Observatory of the Luxembourg 11 meteors of the first size, 22 of the second size, and 80 of the third size—in all 113, which, being added to the 168 previously described, make a total of 281.

OCTOBER.

DEER-STALKING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN. Rises. H. M.	SUN. Sets. H. M.	MOON. Rises. Morn.	MOON. Sets. Aftern.	MOON. Age Dys	HIGH WATER AT London Bridge. Morn.	London Bridge. Aftern.	Liverpool Dock. Morn.	Liverpool Dock. Aftern.
1	Tu	*Remigius* Camb. Mich. Term begins	6 2	5 37	2 13	4 2	27	11 36	—	8 44	9 7
2	W	Saturn rises 3h. 49m. a.m.	6 3	5 34	3 36	4 22	28	0 4	0 29	9 29	9 50
3	Th	Heber died, 1833	6 5	5 32	5 0	4 40	29	0 51	1 12	10 10	10 30
4	F	Sir J. Rennie died, 1821	6 7	5 30	6 27	5 2	●	1 32	1 52	10 49	11 10
5	S	Mars sets 5h. 14m. p.m.	6 8	5 28	7 57	5 27	1	2 11	2 32	11 31	11 53
6	S	19TH S. AFT. TRIN.	6 10	5 25	9 26	5 59	2	2 53	3 15	—	0 14
7	M	General Humiliation, 1857	6 12	5 23	10 51	6 42	3	3 36	3 57	0 35	0 57
8	Tu	The Eddystone Lighthouse finished, 1759	6 13	5 21	Aftern.	7 35	4	4 19	4 43	1 21	1 45
9	W	*St. Denys*	6 15	5 19	1 3	8 42	5	5 7	5 31	2 9	2 34
10	Th	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins	6 17	5 17	1 48	9 55	☽	5 56	6 24	3 2	3 32
11	F	Old Michaelmas Day	6 18	5 14	2 20	11 10	7	6 54	7 28	4 6	4 44
12	S	Foundling Hosp. estab., 1739	6 20	5 12	2 45	Morn.	8	8 6	8 50	5 28	6 12
13	S	20TH S. AFT. TRIN.	6 22	5 10	3 4	0 26	9	9 34	10 17	6 55	7 34
14	M	Saturn rise . 10m. a.m.	6 24	5 8	3 20	1 40	10	10 56	11 30	8 8	8 38
15	Tu	Jupiter rises 3h. 7m. a.m.	6 25	5 6	3 36	2 51	11	—	—	9 1	9 22
16	W	Murat executed, 1815	6 27	5 4	3 50	3 59	12	0 23	0 44	9 41	9 58
17	Th	*Ethelreda*	6 29	4 1	4 7	5 8	13	1 3	1 20	10 15	10 31
18	F	*St. Luke* Battle of Leipzic, 1813	6 30	4 59	4 25	6 16	○	1 37	1 53	10 46	11 3
19	S	Bonaparte def. at Moscow, 1812	6 32	4 57	4 46	7 24	15	2 8	2 25	11 19	11 35
20	S	21ST S. AFT. TRIN.	6 34	4 55	5 11	8 32	16	2 41	2 57	11 51	—
21	M	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805	6 36	4 53	5 44	9 37	17	3 13	3 28	0 6	0 22
22	Tu	Sir W. Molesworth died, 1855	6 37	4 51	6 23	10 37	18	3 44	3 59	0 37	0 53
23	W	Royal Exchange found., 1667	6 39	4 49	7 14	11 30	19	4 15	4 32	1 10	1 27
24	Th	Daniel Webster died, 1852	6 41	4 47	8 13	Aftern.	20	4 49	5 7	1 45	2 3
25	F	*St. Crispin*	6 43	4 45	9 21	0 50	21	5 25	5 46	2 24	2 47
26	S	Cholera appeared at Sunderland, 1831	6 44	4 43	10 33	1 19	☾	6 9	6 34	3 12	3 41
27	S	22ND S. AFT. TRIN.	6 46	4 41	11 50	1 42	23	7 3	7 38	4 16	4 54
28	M	*St. Simon & St. Jude*	6 48	4 39	Morn.	2 3	24	8 16	8 58	5 36	6 16
29	Tu	Riots at Bristol, 1831	6 50	4 37	1 9	2 23	25	9 38	10 17	6 55	7 30
30	W	Fire at the Tower of London, 1841	6 52	4 35	2 28	2 42	26	10 52	11 23	8 1	8 28
31	Th	Workmen's College opened, 1854	6 53	4 33	3 52	3 1	27	11 50	—	8 53	9 16

"VANDYKE AND FRANK HALS." FROM A PICTURE BY D. W. DEANE—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE FRUITS OF THE SEASON.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

Now is the harvest time of the fruit-grower both from his walls and his orchard.

> Lusty autumn's lukewarm days allay'd
> With gentle colds, insensibly confirm
> His ripening labours: autumn to the fruits
> Earth's various lap produces, vigour gives
> Equal, intercuating milky grain,
> Berries, and sky-dy'd plums, and what in coat
> Rough, or soft rind, or bearded husk, or shell:
> And the pine's tasteful apple: autumn paints
> Persian plains with grapes, whilst English plains
> Blush with pomaceous harvests, breathing sweets.

Among these harvests foremost comes that of the peach, which includes the nectarine, and, we may add, the almond; for, strange as it may appear to the uninitiated in garden mysteries, there is no doubt they are merely three forms of the same fruit. It is on record that one tree ungrafted with more than one of them has borne all three kinds; and more than one instance has occurred of the peach and nectarine being borne on the same branch; and, as if to remove all doubt, a fruit has been gathered one half smooth-rinded, like the nectarine, and the other half downy, like the peach.

The peach is mentioned by the earliest writers upon natural history, and always under a name that points to Persia as the place of its origin. Thus, among the Greeks, Dioscorides (book i. chap. 161) calls it Persikon melon (the Persian apple): but the Persian or Persikon of Theophrastus (ii. *Hist.* 3) is, probably, the Persea of modern botanists, and, if so, widely differing from the peach.

This fruit was not known to the earliest Roman cultivators, for it is not mentioned by Cato in his work "De Re Rustica," though he enters minutely into the culture of other fruit-trees; but, in addition to this negative evidence, we have the direct testimony of Pliny, who wrote his "Natural History" in the first century of the Christian era, and he there states that the peach had been introduced about thirty years. The first Roman writer who dwells upon the culture of the peach is Columella, who wrote, probably, about the latter half of the first century of the Christian era, and whose writings are commended by Pliny. The 10th book of Columella's "De Re Rustica" is in verse, and "On the Culture of Gardens," in this, he speaks of the peach (v. 405) as having been sent by the Persians to other nations for the purpose of poisoning the inhabitants; but he speaks of it as a mere report, observing that in his time the fruit had not only lost the power of being hurtful, but yielded "ambrosial juices," though still retaining the name of the "Persian apple." Pliny controverts the statement relative to the poisonous quality of the Persian peaches. Columella says that the earliest were produced in Gaul, but that those introduced from Asia were slow in ripening. Palladius, who wrote, probably, about thirty years later than Columella, gives more full directions for the cultivation of this fruit, and says there were then three kinds—viz., Duracina, probably a hard-fleshed, cling-stone variety; Præcoqua Persica, an early-ripe variety; and Armenia, which is our apricot, but classed by the ancients among the peaches. Besides these and the two mentioned by Columella (the Gallic and the Asiatic), Pliny mentions two others—Supernantia, produced in the Sabine district of Italy, and Persularia. The tenderness of the tree forbids the supposition that the Romans attempted its culture in Britain; nor is there any record justifying us to suppose that it was grown here before the reign of Henry VIII. (1509—1546). That Monarch sent his gardener, who was a French priest named Woolf, to travel on the Continent, especially to gain improvement in the art of horticulture. He returned with the apricot and other fruits to the King's garden at Nonsuch, near Croydon (Gough's "Topography," i. 183), and among those may have been the peach; and thus much is certain, that Tusser, a contemporary, mentions of fruits in our English gardens three kinds of peach—the white, the red, and the yellow fleshed. It was not ripened well, however, probably, for Heresbach, a contemporary of Tusser, says its hardier relative, the apricot, was much preferred, "being used as a great dainty among noblemen." Dodoens, another contemporary, says that the white and the yellow fleshed are identical. Gerarde, who wrote a very few years subsequently—viz., in 1597—says that there were three or four kinds of peach—the white-fleshed, the red-fleshed, the d'avant, and the yellow. He adds, "I have them all in my garden, with many other sorts" ("Herball," 1259). The d'avant, we may conclude, was of French extraction. Johnson, in his edition of Gerarde's "Herball," in 1633, says—"There are divers sorts besides the four set forth by our author, and which may be had of my friend Mr. Miller, in Old-street—viz., two sorts of nutmeg peaches, the queen's peach, the Newington peach, the grand carnation, the carnation, the black, the melocotone, the white, the Roman, the Alberza, the island, and peach de Troy. These are all good. He hath also of that kind of peach which some call Nucipersica, or Nectorius, these following kinds: the Roman red (the best of fruits), the bastard red, the little dainty green, the yellow, the white, and the russet, which is not so good as the rest." He says that the d'avant peach was the *Persica præcocia*. Great attention was now paid to this fruit, for Parkinson, whose "Paradisus" was published in 1629, enumerates twenty-one varieties, and says there were others without names, and six varieties of nectarines, which, he adds, "have been with us not many years."—*Johnson on the Peach.*

Now, too, in high season, is "that queen of fruits," the pineapple. It was first introduced into England by Mr. Bentick, afterwards Earl of Portsmouth, in 1690, but merely as a plant worthy of being added to our great national botanical collection, and without any suggestions that it might be cultivated as a dessert fruit (*Hortus Kewensis*).

Yet the fruit of the pineapple had been made known in England in 1657; for an embassage returning to this country from China in that year appears to have brought pineapples thence as a present to Oliver Cromwell. John Nieuhoff, who was secretary to the Embassy, describes the fruit very correctly; and Evelyn, in his "Diary," under the date of the 9th of August, 1661, says, "I first saw the famous queen pine brought from Barbadoes, and presented to his Majesty (Charles II.); but the first that were ever seen in England were those sent to Cromwell four years since."

It may be that from the crowns of this, and of others mentioned by Evelyn as sent to the King from the West Indies in 1668, that Mr. John Rose, his Majesty's gardener, succeeded in raising a fruit of the pineapple in this country. We say it may be, because there is a portrait, in oil colours, of Rose, at Kensington Palace, representing him giving a pine-apple to Charles II. Rose was then gardener to the Duchess of Cleveland, and the garden in which the present is being made was that at her Grace's seat, Downey Court, Buckinghamshire. We do not know whether this is the same or a duplicate of a similar picture, once in the possession of Earl Waldegrave, and which, Walpole says, was bequeathed by Mr. London, Rose's apprentice, to the Rev. Mr. Pennicott, of Thames Ditton, by whom it was given to him, Mr. Walpole.

If Rose was sufficiently skilful, or so fortunate, as to ripen a pineapple in England, it became immediately afterwards a lost art, for neither Evelyn, London, Wise, Rea, or Switzer speak of it as an object of cultivation. Soon after Switzer ceased to publish, in 1732, its cultivation was successfully attempted in Holland. This was by M. Le Cour (or La Court, as written by Collinson), a wealthy Flemish merchant, who had an excellent garden at Drieveeh, near Leyden, of which he published an account in 1732, and died in 1737. This garden was visited by Miller and Justice, who speak of its proprietor as one of the greatest encouragers of gardening in his time, of his having curious walls and hothouses; and then agree that he was the first person who succeeded in cultivating the pineapple. It was from him, Miller observes, that our gardeners were first supplied, through Sir Matthew Decker. Pineapple-plants had been introduced into the Amsterdam gardens long previously, whither some of the plants were brought from the Dutch East India settlements, but more from their colonies at Surinam and Curaçoa, in the West Indies. In 1712 the number of pine-plants thus collected amounted to about two hundred; but, though vigorous, they had not yet been brought to a fruit-bearing state. Mr. Le Cour (says Bradley), who was an eyewitness of these facts, was not discouraged by the ill-success of others. He built various stoves, and adopted different modes of treatment, until he, at length, succeeded in producing and ripening several hundred pines annually; and the plants (suckers) increased so fast that the gardener raised Mr. Bradley's wonder by telling him that hundreds were yearly thrown away." Though Mr. Le Cour succeeded in ripening pines, we should not now say anything in commendation of the fruit he produced, since Bradley, speaking of the first, says, "they were about four inches long."

In 1718 the culture of the pineapple was for the first time established in England by Mr. H. Telende, gardener to Sir Matthew Decker, at Richmond, in Surrey. In that year Mr. Bradley saw there forty fruiting plants, of which the smallest fruit was four inches and the largest seven inches in length.—(Bradley's "General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening," i. 209.) He planted the suckers in August, they bloomed in April, and the fruit was ripe in five months from the time of its first appearing. His pits, built of brickwork, required for heating 300 bushels of bark, and he employed tepid water in supplying the plants with moisture. Mr. Telende employed a thermometer that he might be certain of the temperature he used; and to this Mr. Bradley recommends the barometer and hygrometer to be added, as guides for the gardener.

In the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge is a landscape, by Netcher, in which a pineapple is introduced, and this is there stated to be the first fruited in England, and that it was produced at Sir Matthew Decker's; but, if the picture of Rose, before noticed, is correct, this is not strictly in accordance with facts.—*Johnson*, "*On the Pineapple.*"

Since that period the cultivation of the pineapple has gradually been better understood, and now, in an age of cheap glass and of improving heating systems, we have pineapples unequalled in flavour by those of tropical climates. More than forty varieties are known to our gardeners, but they chiefly cultivate the queen, Enville, Jamaica, Providence, Ripley, and sugar-loaf.

The barberry is one of the native fruits of this season, being found wild in many hedges of some of our counties. Its crimson berries, either when fresh picked or preserved, form a beautiful garnish for the dinner-table. Sir J. E. Smith remarks that the stamens of such flowers of the barberry as are open bend back to each petal, and shelter themselves under their concave tips. No shaking of the branch has any effect upon them; but, if the inside of the filaments be touched with a small bit of stick, they instantly spring from the petal and strike the anther against the stigma. The outside of the filament has no irritability, nor has the anther itself any, as may easily be proved by touching either of them with a blunt needle, a fine bristle, a feather, or anything which cannot injure the structure of the part. If a stamen be bent to the stigma, by means of a pair of scissors applied to the anther, no contraction of the filament is produced. From this it is evident that the spring of the stamens is owing to a high degree of irritability in the side of the filament next the germ, by which, when touched, it contracts, that side becomes shorter than the other, and, consequently, the filament is bent towards the germ. This irritability is perceptible in stamens of all ages—in flowers only so far expanded as to admit a bristle, and in old flowers ready to fall off. If the germ be cut off, the filaments will still contract, and, nothing being in their way, will bend over quite to the opposite side of the flower. After irritation the stamens will return to their original place. On being touched they will contract with the same facility as before, and this may be repeated three or four times.

The purpose which this curious contrivance of nature answers is evident. In the original position of the stamens the anthers are sheltered from rain by the concavity of the petals. Thus probably they remain till some insect, coming to extract honey from the base of the flower, thrusts itself between the filaments, and almost unavoidably touches them in the most irritable part, and, as it is chiefly in the fine sunny weather that insects are on the wing, the pollen is also in such weather most fit for the purpose of impregnation.

The hazelnut also now is ripe for gathering, and September the fourteenth, being Holyrood Day, was considered by our ancestors the beginning of this kind of fruit harvest. Thus in the old play of "Grim the Collier of Croydon" occurs this passage:—

> This day, they say, is Holyrood Day,
> And all the youth are now a nutting gone.

October 31st is Allhallow Even, and who has not heard of the nut-burning on that mystic night—

> Two hazelnuts I threw into the flame,
> And to each nut I gave a swetheart's name:
> This with the loudest bounce me sore amaz'd,
> That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd:
> As blaz'd the nut, so may thy passion grow,
> For 'twas thy nut that did so brightly glow.

In Scotland the damsels not only burn nuts, but pull cabbage-plants blindfolded. According as the stem is long or short, crooked or straight, so will be the stature and form of their husbands.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

HOW TO FORETELL WEATHER.

THE following manual of the barometer has been compiled by Rear-Admiral Fitzroy :—

A rapid rise of the barometer indicates unsettled weather; a slow movement the contrary; as likewise a steady barometer, which, when continued, and with dryness, foretells very fine weather.

A rapid and considerable fall is a sign of stormy weather and rain (or snow). Alternate rising and sinking indicates unsettled and threatening weather.

The greatest depressions of the barometer are with gales from S.E., S., or S.W.; the greatest elevations, with wind from N.W., N., or N.E., or with calm. Though the barometer generally falls with a southerly and rises with a northerly wind, the contrary sometimes occurs; in which cases the southerly wind is usually dry with fine weather, or the northerly wind is violent and accompanied by rain, snow, or hail; perhaps with lightning.

When the barometer sinks considerably, much wind, rain (perhaps with hail), or snow will follow; with or without lightning. The wind will be from the northward, if the thermometer is low (for the season); from the southward, if the thermometer is high. Occasionally a low glass is followed or attended by lightning only, while a storm is beyond the horizon.

A sudden fall of the barometer, with a westerly wind, is sometimes followed by a violent storm from N.W., or N., or N.E.

If a gale sets in from E. or S.E., and the wind veers by the S., the barometer will continue falling until the wind is near a marked change, when a lull *may* occur; after which the gale will soon be renewed, perhaps suddenly and violently, and the veering of the wind towards the N.W., N., or N.E. will be indicated by a rising of the barometer with a fall of the thermometer.

Three causes (at least) * appear to affect the barometer :—

1. The direction of the wind—the north-east wind tending to raise it most; the south-west to lower it the most, and wind from points of the compass between them proportionally as they are nearer one or the other extreme point. N.E. and S.W. may therefore be called the wind's extreme bearings (rather than poles). The range or difference of height shown, due to change of direction only, from one of these bearings to the other (supposing strength or force and moisture to remain the same), amounts in these latitudes to about half an inch (as read off).

2. The amount—taken by itself—of vapour, moisture, wet, rain, or snow in the wind, or current of air (direction and strength of wind remaining the same), seems to cause a change amounting in an extreme case to about half an inch.

3. The strength or force alone of wind, from any quarter (moisture and direction being unchanged), is preceded or foretold by a fall or rise, according as the strength will be greater or less, ranging in an extreme case to more than two inches.

Hence, supposing three causes to act together—in extreme cases—the height would vary from near 31 inches (30·9) to about 27 inches (27·0), which has happened, though rarely (and even in tropical latitudes). In general, the three causes act much less strongly, and are less in accord; so that ordinary varieties of weather occur much more frequently than extreme changes.

Another general rule requires attention, which is, that the wind usually appears to veer, shift, or go round with the sun (right-handed, or from left to right),† and that, when it not does not do so, or backs, more wind or bad weather may be expected instead of improvement.

It is not by any means intended to discourage attention to what is usually called "weather wisdom." On the contrary, every prudent person will combine observation of the elements with such indications as he may obtain from instruments, and will find that the more accurately the two sources of foreknowledge are compared and combined the more satisfactory their results will prove.

A barometer begins to rise considerably before the conclusion of a gale, sometimes even at its commencement. Although it falls lowest before high winds, it frequently sinks very much before heavy rain. The barometer falls, but not always, on the approach of thunder and lightning.‡ Before and during the earlier part of settled weather it usually stands high and is stationary, the air being dry.

Instances of fine weather, with a low glass, occur, however rarely; but they are always preludes to a duration of wind or rain, if not both.

After very warm and calm weather a storm or squall, with rain, may follow; likewise at any time when the atmosphere is heated much above the usual temperature of the season.

Allowance should invariably be made for the previous state of the glasses during some days, as well as some hours, because their indications may be affected by distant causes, or by changes close at hand. Some of these changes may occur at a greater or less distance, influencing neighbouring regions, but not visible to each observer whose barometer feels their effect.

There may be heavy rains or violent winds beyond the horizon, and the view of an observer, by which his instruments may be affected considerably, though no particular change of weather occurs in his immediate locality.

It may be repeated that the longer a change of wind or weather is foretold before it takes place, the longer the presaged weather will last, and conversely, the shorter the warning the less time, whatever causes the warning, whether wind or a fall of rain or snow, will continue.

Sometimes severe weather from the southward, not lasting long, may cause no great fall, because followed by a duration of wind from the northward, and at times the barometer may fall with northerly winds and fine weather, apparently against these rules, because a continuance of southerly wind is about to follow. By such changes as these one may be misled, and calamity may be the consequence, if not duly forewarned.

A few of the more marked signs of weather, useful alike to seaman farmer, and gardener, are the following :—

Whether clear or cloudy, a rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather; a red sky in the morning bad weather, or much wind (perhaps rain); a grey sky in the morning, fine weather; a high dawn, wind; a low dawn, fair weather.§

Soft-looking or delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate or light breezes; hard-edged, oily-looking clouds, wind. A dark, gloomy, blue sky is windy; but a light, bright blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally the softer clouds look, the less wind (but perhaps more rain) may be expected; and the harder, more "greasy," rolled, tufted, or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prove. Also, a bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind; a pale yellow, wet—and thus by the prevalence of red, yellow, or grey tints the coming weather may be foretold very nearly; indeed, if aided by instruments, almost exactly.

Small inky-looking clouds foretell rain; light scud clouds driving across heavy masses show wind and rain, but, if alone, may indicate wind only.

High upper clouds crossing the sun, moon, or stars in a direction different from that of the lower clouds, or the wind then felt below, foretell a change of wind.*

After fine clear weather the first signs in the sky of a coming change are usually light streaks, curls, wisps, or mottled patches of white distant cloud, which increase, and are followed by an overcasting of murky vapour that grows into cloudiness. This appearance, more or less oily or watery, as wind or rain will prevail, is an infallible sign.

Usually the higher and more distant such clouds seem to be, the more gradual, but general, the coming change of weather will prove.

Light, delicate, quiet tints or colours, with soft, undefined forms of clouds, indicate and accompany fine weather; but gaudy or unusual hues, with hard, definitely-outlined clouds, foretell rain, and probably strong wind.

Misty clouds forming or hanging on heights show wind and rain coming, if they remain, increase, or descend. If they rise or disperse, the weather will improve or become fine.

When sea-birds fly out early, and far to seaward, moderate wind and fair weather may be expected; when they hang about the land or over it, sometimes flying inland, expect a strong wind with stormy weather. As many creatures besides birds are affected by the approach of rain or wind, such indications should not be slighted by an observer who wishes to foresee weather.

There are other signs of a coming change in the weather known less generally than may be desirable, and, therefore, worth notice—such as when birds of long flight, rooks, swallows, or others, hang about home, and fly up and down or low, rain or wind may be expected. Also when animals seek sheltered places, instead of spreading over their usual range; when pigs carry straw to their sties; when smoke from chimneys does not ascend readily (or straight upwards during calm), an unfavourable change is probable.

Dew is an indication of fine weather; so is fog. Neither of these two formations occurs under an overcast sky, or when there is much wind. One sees fog occasionally rolled away, as it were, by wind; but seldom or never formed while it is blowing.

Remarkable clearness of atmosphere near the horizon, distant objects, such as hills, unusually visible, or raised (by refraction †), and what is called "a good hearing day," may be mentioned among the signs of wet, if not wind, to be expected.

More than usual twinkling of the stars, indistinctness or apparent multiplication of the moon's horns, haloes, "wind dogs,"‡ and the rainbow, are more or less significant of increasing wind, if not approaching rain, with or without wind.

Near land, in sheltered harbours, in valleys, or over low ground, there is usually a marked diminution of wind during part of the night, and a dispersion of clouds. At such times an eye on an overlooking height may see an extended body of vapour below (rendered visible by the cooling of night) which seems to check the wind.

Lastly, the dryness or dampness of the air, and its temperature (for the season), should always be considered, with other indications of change, or continuance of wind and weather.

THE SHOOTING STARS observed at Rome in August, 1860, by Father Secchi attained their maximum on August 10, when 124 were seen. The number on the 9th was fifty, and on the 11th twenty-five only. The months of August and November are remarkable for the abundance of these meteors.

THE ACTION OF ALCOHOL, CHLOROFORM, &c., on the nervous system has been investigated by MM. Lallemand, Perrin, and Duroy, who have laid an account of their experiments before the French Academy of Sciences. They state their conviction that alcohol, chloroform, ether, and amylene act directly upon the nervous system; while carbonic acid and carbonic oxide act directly on the blood, which they modify, and thereby determine secondarily the phenomena of insensibility. This agrees with the opinion of M. Flourens, who stated long ago that in ordinary asphyxia the nervous system loses its power under the action of black blood (blood deprived of its oxygen); but in etherisation the nervous system loses its power, at first, by the direct action of the single agent which determined it.

THE WOURALI POISON (now called Curare) is affirmed by M. Vella of Turin to be the true physiological antidote to strychnine. He states that he has demonstrated this by experiment upon animals who had received strychnine into the stomach and the veins. The tetanic convulsions were overcome by injections of the curare. A dog received into the jugular veins two millogrammes of strychnine and fifteen millegrammes of curare. On being put at liberty the animal ran about the laboratory without suffering from convulsions or muscular relaxation.

ARSENIC IN COLOURED PAPERHANGINGS.—Professor Schrotter has read a report to the Imperial Academy of Vienna on certain papers taken from rooms, the inhabitants of which had suffered from deleterious exhalations. He found that one hundred square yards of a green paper contained nearly 70 grains (5·1 grammes) of regulus of arsenic, representing 29·4 grains of arsenious acid, and that the red papers also contained a large proportion of this dangerous substance. The Academy of Sciences at Munich is also engaged in investigating the subject.

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* Electrical effects are yet uncertain.

† With watch-hands in the northern hemisphere; but the contrary in south latitude. This, however, is only apparent; the wind is actually circulating in the contrary direction.

‡ Thunder clouds rising from north-eastward against the wind do not usually cause a fall of the barometer.

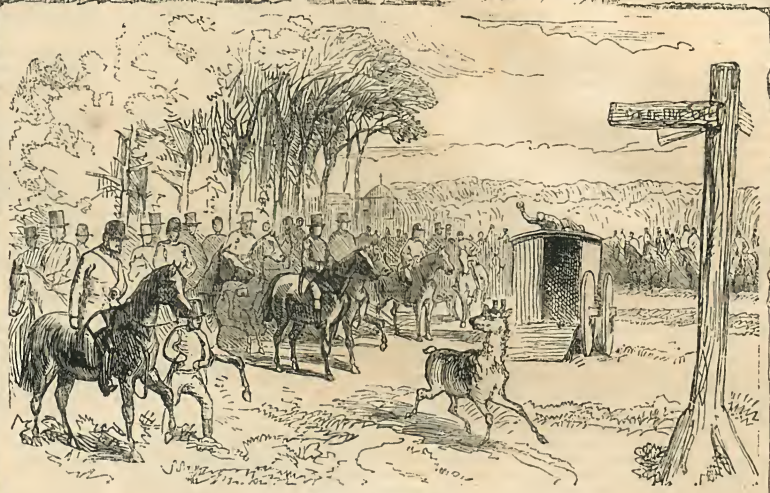
§ A "high dawn" is when the first indications of daylight are seen above a bank of clouds. A "low dawn" is when the day breaks on or near the horizon, the first streaks of light being very low down.

* In the tropics, or regions of trade winds, there is generally an upper and counter current of air, with very light clouds, which is not an indication of any approaching change. In middle latitudes such upper currents are not so frequent (or evident?) except before a change of weather.

† Much refraction is a sign of easterly wind.

‡ Fragments or pieces (as it were) of rainbows (sometimes called "windgall's") seen on detached clouds.

NOVEMBER.



STAG-HUNTING.

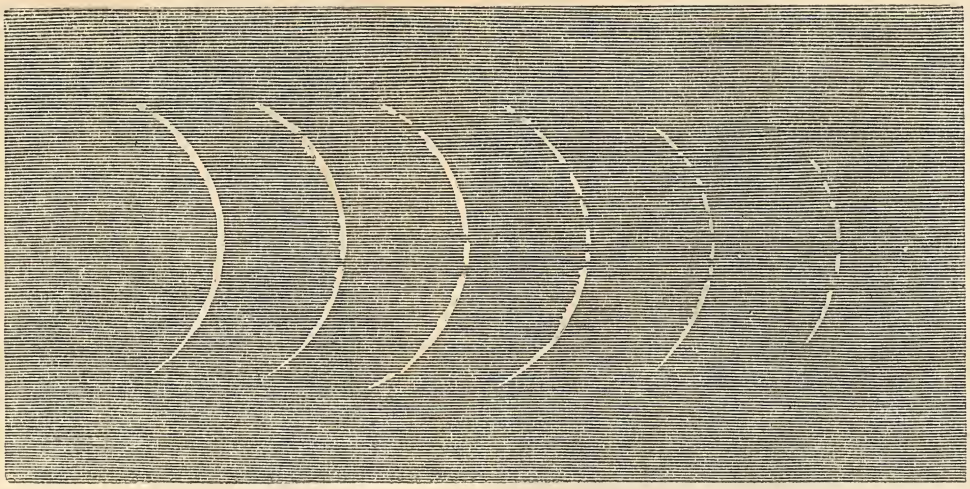
D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	MOON. Rises.	MOON. Sets.	Age	HIGH WATER AT London Bridge.		HIGH WATER AT Liverpool Dock.	
			H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Aftern.	Dys	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	F	*All Saints*	6 55	4 32	5 20	3 25	28	0 15	0 38	9 39	10 1
2	S	*All Souls* Michaelmas Term begins	6 57	4 30	6 51	3 54	●	1 1	1 23	10 24	10 48
3	S	23RD S. AFT. TRIN.	6 59	4 28	8 20	4 31	1	1 46	2 10	11 10	11 34
4	M	King William III. landed	7 0	4 26	9 41	5 22	2	2 32	2 56	11 58	—
5	Tu	Battle of Inkerman, 1854	7 2	4 25	10 50	6 25	3	3 20	3 43	0 21	0 45
6	W	*Leonard*	7 4	4 23	11 42	7 39	4	4 7	4 30	1 8	1 32
7	Th	Conquest of Patna, 1763	7 6	4 21	Aftern.	8 57	5	4 54	5 20	1 58	2 24
8	F	Camb. Michaelmas Term div. Milton died, 1674	7 7	4 20	0 48	10 15	6	5 46	6 11	2 49	3 16
9	S	Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 9	4 18	1 10	11 30	☽	6 38	7 8	3 46	4 20
10	S	24TH S. AFT. TRIN.	7 11	4 16	1 26	Morn.	8	7 42	8 19	4 57	5 36
11	M	*St. Martin*	7 13	4 15	1 42	0 42	9	8 58	9 35	6 13	6 47
12	Tu		7 15	4 13	1 58	1 51	10	10 9	10 43	7 21	7 53
13	W	*Brisius*	7 16	4 12	2 14	2 58	11	11 15	11 45	8 23	8 47
14	Th	Cholera appear. in Irel., 1832	7 18	4 11	2 30	4 6	12	—	0 9	9 8	9 28
15	F	*Machutus*	7 20	4 9	2 50	5 14	13	0 30	0 50	9 46	10 5
16	S	Venus sets 6h. 34m. p.m.	7 22	4 8	3 13	6 23	14	1 8	1 27	10 24	10 40
17	S	25TH S. AFT. TRIN.	7 23	4 6	3 43	7 29	○	1 46	2 2	10 57	11 14
18	M	Great Bell at Westminster first rung, 1858	7 25	4 5	4 23	8 30	16	2 19	2 36	11 30	11 47
19	Tu	Hogg died, 1836	7 27	4 4	5 10	9 26	17	2 52	3 9	—	0 4
20	W	*Edmund K. and M.*	7 28	4 3	6 8	10 12	18	3 26	3 41	0 19	0 36
21	Th	Princess Royal born, 1840	7 30	4 2	7 13	10 52	19	3 58	4 15	0 53	1 10
22	F	*St. Cecilia*	7 32	4 1	8 22	11 22	20	4 32	4 51	1 29	1 49
23	S	*Clement*	7 33	4 0	9 37	11 47	21	5 11	5 32	2 20	2 32
24	S	26TH S. AFT. TRIN.	7 35	3 59	10 52	Aftern.	22	5 54	6 18	2 56	3 21
25	M	*Catharine*	7 36	3 58	Morn.	0 26	☾	6 43	7 11	3 49	4 20
26	Tu	Michaelmas Term ends	7 38	3 57	0 8	0 44	24	7 42	8 15	4 53	5 31
27	W	Pr. Mary Adel. born, 1833	7 40	3 56	1 26	1 3	25	8 53	9 28	6 6	6 40
28	Th	Wolsey died, 1530	7 41	3 55	2 48	1 23	26	10 2	10 36	7 14	7 45
29	F	Nightingale Fund com., 1855	7 42	3 54	4 15	1 49	27	11 7	11 38	8 16	8 43
30	S	*St. Andrew*	7 44	3 53	5 42	2 20	28	—	0 5	9 10	9 38

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JULY 18, 1860.

A FULL account of the above interesting event, as seen at Camuesa, in Spain, is given by the Special Correspondent of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in the Number of that Journal for August 4. It may be remembered that an expedition was organised by the British Government in the spring of 1860, and that they very liberally placed the *Himalaya* steam-ship at the service of such astronomers as would avail themselves of it. A great number of observers, consequently, passed over to Bilbao and Santander, where they were received with the greatest kindness by the Spanish Government, and every assistance given to them in the way of travelling, &c., which could be desired.

The expedition to Camuesa was under the direction of J. Buckingham, Esq., C.E.; and, if it were more fortunate than that which remained at Santander, it was due altogether to the untiring zeal and perseverance displayed by that gentleman, who spared neither trouble nor expense in his anxiety to secure trustworthy records of this phenomenon. He was accompanied by Messrs. Wray and Breen (the former the well-known optician), whilst Messrs. Waring and Forrest, the engineers of the railway, and whose knowledge of the country was invaluable, were the pioneers, if they might be called so, of the enterprise, and to their advice and assistance the observers were greatly indebted. The instruments made use of by Mr. Buckingham was a telescope of five-inch aperture, and seven feet focal length, mounted equatorially: that by Mr. Wray was of much smaller dimensions, but gave a large field of view, and, consequently, the corona could be viewed in all its extent. The one used by Mr. Breen was a telescope of three inches and a half aperture and five feet focal length, likewise mounted equatorially. All three telescopes were ground and polished by the improved method of Mr. Wray, and were admirable for definition and achromatism.

Of course, it was not until the time of totality approached that the observations became at all interesting. Ten minutes or a quarter of an hour before that moment the diminution of light for the first time became sensible, increasing every instant, and it then began to tell upon animated creation. The crescent became thinner and thinner, the appearance of the surrounding objects more wan and ghastly, the light little, if at all, greater than that of the full Moon, though of a different colour and intensity. This was the moment so ardently desired by the observers, who now, with "bated breath," kept their telescopes steadfastly fixed on the dying crescent. Exactly three minutes before the extinction of the sunlight a broken bead of light was seen detached on the southern horn, and for the remaining three minutes the crescent was undergoing constant changes, being broken up into fragments of all shapes and sizes, which were altering in form every moment. No doubt existed on the minds of all three observers that those broken patches of sunlight were altogether due to the irregular edges of the Moon coming in partial contact with the smoother margins of the Sun, the light of which latter, consequently, shone through the valleys of our satellite, and thus produced that remarkable phenomenon known by the name of "Baily's Beads." We give the successive phases of this appearance as seen by Mr. Breen (fig. 1). It was easily

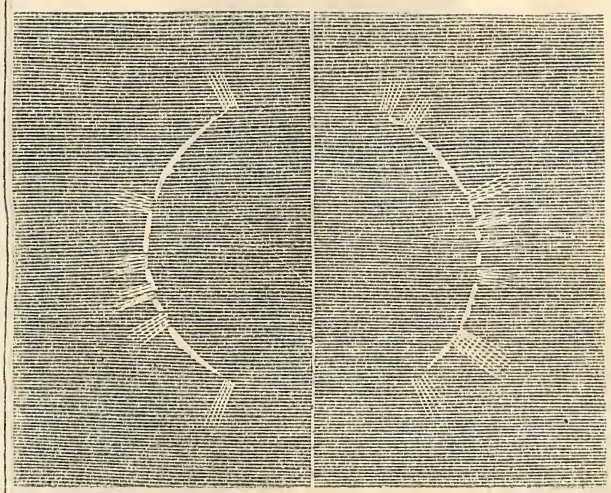


BAILY'S BEADS AS SEEN AT CAMUESA BY MR. BREEN.

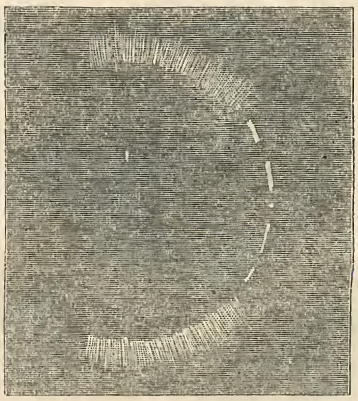
seen that the lunar mountains would break the regular contour of the crescent even before that occurred, and the places where the beads would make their appearance could even be pointed out; but, notwithstanding this foreknowledge, the phenomenon was looked upon with the utmost curiosity by the three observers. In every respect it agreed with the facts observed by Mr. Breen in the partial eclipse of March, 1858, as observed by him with the twenty-feet telescope of the Cambridge Observatory, and which are inserted in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK of 1859. Mr. Buckingham, who observed them with the largest telescope of the expedition, is, we believe, in accordance with the other observers.

Whilst busily engaged in scrutinising the "Baily Beads," Mr. Wray noticed a very remarkable appearance which tends to throw new light upon the nature of the corona. A few instants before the final disappearance of the Sun this keen observer perceived rays of light passing from the dark intervals between the "Baily Beads" outwards into space (as in diagram, fig. 2), and which, if the foregoing explanation of Baily's Beads be correct, of which we have no doubt, evidently proceeded from the tops of the lunar mountains. The other observers were not so fortunate as Mr. Wray in catching sight of this phenomenon. They were, however, certain that the corona was visible some seconds before the broken Sun's crescent disappeared, when it was distinctly visible at the northern and southern horns, and as far round as the eye could reach in the field of view of the telescope (fig. 3); the only part where it was wanting being that where the Sun's crescent still existed. As soon as the latter disappeared the corona rapidly, and almost with the quickness of lightning, *flashed* round, and was instantly displayed in all its magnificence.

This was the most exciting moment of the eclipse. The spectators, silent, entranced, and motionless, gazed with awe at the black patch in the sky, which was surrounded with a mystic glory of silvery nebulous light, shooting out in irregular beams. The singing birds became hushed, the

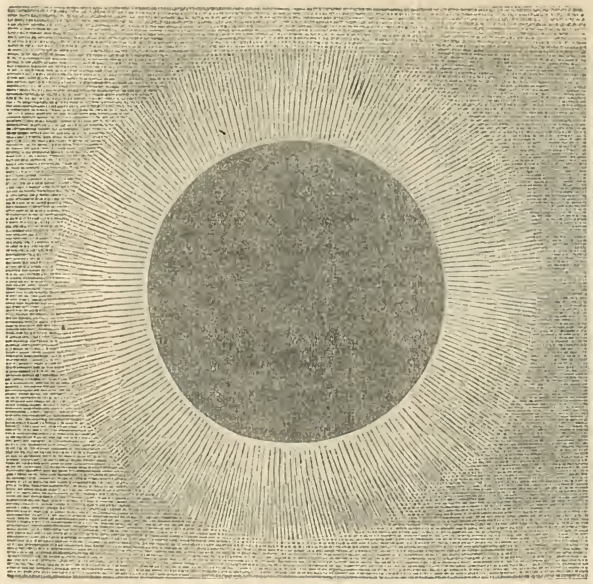


RAYS OF LIGHT AND FIRST FORMATION OF CORONA, AS SEEN BY MR. WRAY.



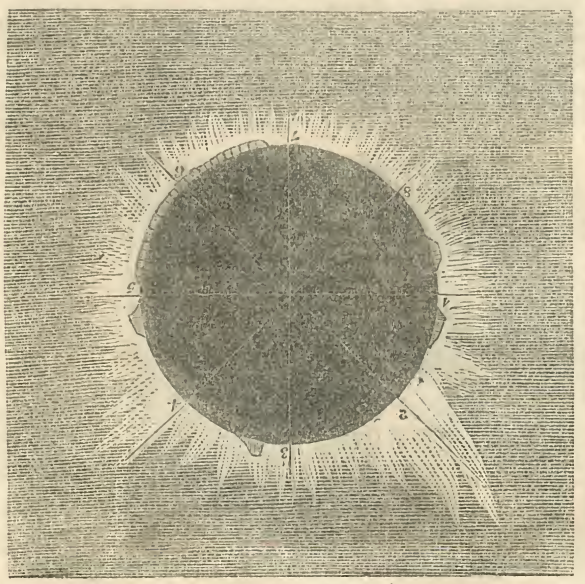
FIRST FORMATION OF CORONA AS SEEN BY MR. BREEN.

fowl in the farmyard had previously went to roost (with the exception of a cock who acted as sentinel, and kept up a loud crowing the whole time); the pigeons came fluttering in to the dovecot, but it was now so dark that they were unable to find it, and had to remain content (though apparently they were not so) with perching on the top of the house. A vulture, which was seated on a neigebouring hill, flew down suddenly into the valley as if shot, and a flock of goats feeding on the mountain side immediately formed into line, and started homewards. The butterflies fell down on the ground in a state of stupor. Great, however, as was the change in animated nature, the alteration in the landscape was much more remarkable. It must be premised that the darkness, though great, was by no means complete, and the chronometers, watches, and thermometers could be read off with the greatest ease without the help of any artificial light. Wax-candles were, indeed, lighted in case of accident, but a loud and moaning gust of wind, which rose as soon as the Sun was obscured, and added greatly to the solemnity of the scene, very quickly extinguished them. The distant hills were of a fine purple hue, as likewise were the clouds. The sky at the horizon was of a beautiful yellow colour, the clear sky to the zenith of a dark and peculiar blue. Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Waring took particular notice of some remarkable tints of prismatic colours immediately below the Sun. The most wonderful object, however, was the corona itself, of which we here give the telescopic appearance, although this was by no means the most favourable view of the phenomenon.



CORONA ROUND THE SUN AS SEEN BY MR. BREEN.

It was of a pearly-white tint on the whole, though, near the Moon's margin, a very slight yellow tint could be perceived by the observer. It was evidently radiating, and towards the northern part the radiations appeared to be intermingled, and gave it the appearance of a cirrus cloud. Messrs. Buckingham and Wray could follow the radiations with the naked eye for more than two diameters of the Moon. It was a pity that, scarcely half a minute after the totality commenced, the sky became overcast at the part most anxiously watched, and that the observers were unable to see the red flames or the changes in the corona. It became clear again immediately after the reappearance of the Sun, and the "Baily Beads" were again visible.

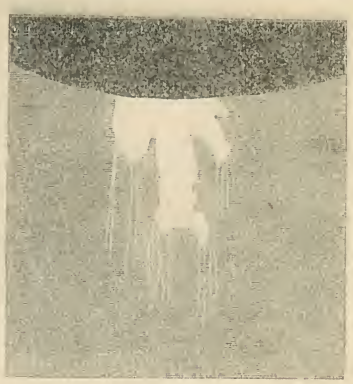


CORONA AND RED FLAMES AS SEEN BY MR. THOMPSON.

Although the sky was completely overcast in the town of Santander, and the observers of the expedition who remained there were unable to see anything, yet at the place where the *Himalaya* was moored the sky was accidentally clear, and Mr. Thompson, the Master of the ship, was able to perceive the red flames and corona apparently to great advantage.

Mr. De La Rue was able to procure a photograph of the corona and red flames. The elaborate descriptions given by those gentlemen of the phenomena observed by them were given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of August 4 and August 25, from which we take the above Engravings.

The most valuable series of observations published yet are those by M. Hermann Goldschmidt, the celebrate planet-finder and historical painter, whose vision is remarkable for its penetrating power, as well as for that with which it discriminates the most delicate tinges of colour. As an instance of this he states that *half a minute before totality* he could distinguish little grey clouds, isolated in part and floating without the solar disc at some distance from the edges. One of those isolated clouds of a rounded form, and another of an elongated form which touched the exterior edge of the Sun, were noticed of a grey colour on the ground of the sky, which was a little brighter. An instant afterwards the pyramidical cloud became more clear, and then rose colour. "I had thus been present," says M. Goldschmidt, "at the formation of a protuberance." Several smaller prominences were seen in the neighbourhood of it similar to globules of mother-of-pearl, but of an irregular form. These, likewise, became of a rose colour immediately afterwards, but quickly disappeared.



CRIMSON PROTUBERANCE SEEN BY M. GOLDSCHMIDT.

The most splendid of the prominences was that in the form of a chandelier, the beauty of which it was impossible to describe. It was composed of very slender tongues of fire of a rose colour; the edges were purple. It was transparent, and the interior could be seen, for it was distinctly perceived that the protuberances were hollow. A little before the end of the totality radiations of light of a fan shape escaped from the summit of the protuberances, and then it really resembled a chandelier. It finally became very ethereal and vaporous in its aspect. What astonished M. Goldschmidt most was that, although he was convinced that the rose-coloured prominences belonged to the Sun, yet he found the general direction of the "chandelier" was rather towards the centre of the Moon. The height of the protuberance was three minutes and a half at the beginning of totality, and four minutes at the end. Another protuberance seen by M. Goldschmidt was nearly as large. M. Goldschmidt remarks that in all the

CRIMSON PROTUBERANCE SEEN BY M. GOLDSCHMIDT.

protuberances which he observed there was a general tendency to curvature. In regard to the corona he judged it to be of a yellow colour in the telescope. The southern part was a great luminous mass passing towards the south-east and south-west in curved rays, which were concave towards the south, and intermixed with clear masses of a yellow colour. The principal branch at the south-east had a great resemblance with the southern branch of the nebulæ of Orion. Analogous appearances were seen at the opposite point, but were less distinct, and had the form of a parabola, of which the summit passed through the Moon. The corona, as seen with the naked eye, was silvery-white, and six minutes in breadth. The contour of the Moon could be seen eleven minutes after totality by M. Goldschmidt, the sky on which it was projected being then a little the brighter. No trace of the Zodiacal Light could be perceived, nor had he time to notice whether the "moving shadows" which he noticed in a former eclipse were visible in the present.

The observations of M. Secchi are very important. He was able to perceive a fine red cloud *entirely detached* from the borders of the Sun and Moon, and which was projected, isolated, in the white ground of the corona. These were followed by two others apparently suspended in the air in the same strange manner. He was able to detect that the red prominences belonged to the Sun. Those which were seen to the east at the commencement of the totality disappeared as the Moon advanced on the Sun's disc, whilst others on the western side became invisible, thus showing that the Moon eclipsed the red flames in exactly the same manner as it did the disc of the Sun. M. von Feilitzch noticed that the red protuberances appeared to be at the *same points* at which the mountains of the Moon were situated. They were paler and not so well defined as in the Eclipse of 1851. They had no connection with the spots and faculæ seen on the Sun *at the time*; but whether they were wholly disconnected with the spots and faculæ which were near the borders of the Sun in the hemisphere turned from the Earth is not stated. M. Secchi states that there was no sudden transition between the photosphere and the corona surrounding the Sun, but that the one melted into the other gradually. The light of the corona was polarised.

Like Mr. W. De la Rue and M. Secchi, M. Foucault, the distinguished experimentalist, was able to procure perfect photographs of the corona. In these, as well as by independent observations, he noticed that the *rays* of the corona shoot out, and are most perceptible at those parts of the lunar circumference at which the mountains projected. This circumstance receives an indirect confirmation from the foregoing observations of Mr. Wray, where it will be seen that where the projections were noticed, and where they broke up the thin crescent of the Sun into the "Baily Beads," the rays of the corona were first seen. Mr. Wray expressed his belief at the time of observation that the corona was an extraordinary example of the phenomenon known by the name of the "interference of light." M. Foucault asks in the same manner why we persist in making an object of reality of the Aureole, or in considering that it belongs to the Sun. "It is known," he continues, "that, in virtue of the fundamental principles of the theory of undulations, light is not necessarily propagated in a right line, but that, in passing in the neighbourhood of the limit of a body, it is distorted by the obstacle, and disseminates itself in a variable and rapidly-decreasing proportion in the interior of the geometric shadow. By considering it in this manner, and as a simple case of diffraction, it is explained, he considers, in the most natural way; for a solar atmosphere, he imagines, will not explain the rapid decrease of intensity in the corona as it passes away from the obscure limb of the Moon, much less the radiations which are perceived in it. The red protuberances he supposes to belong to the Sun, and the fine tints with which the entire horizon is coloured he attributes to the influence of our own atmosphere. The prismatic colours seen below the Sun by Mr. Buckingham at Camucsa would probably be explained by him in a similar manner.

The polarisation of the corona proves, says M. Prazmouski, on the contrary, that the light emanates from the Sun, and that, when it is so strong and well perceived as it was noticed during the Eclipse of July 18, it proceeds from gaseous molecules which must be found in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sun, and that, in fact, a solar atmosphere seems only able to fulfil those conditions. The red prominences were not found to be polarised, and it is permitted thence to conclude that the solar clouds are composed of liquid, or even solid, particles, and are something like our own. It will be seen from the foregoing conflicting opinions that the nature of the Sun and solar atmosphere are not yet entitled to enter into the rank of settled truths.

NEW PLANET.

During the months of March and September for some years to come the appearance of the Sun will doubtless be rigorously and, we might add, momentarily examined, for the purpose of endeavouring to detect the planet moving within the orbit of Mercury which was discovered on March 26, 1859, by Dr. Lescarbault, in France, and which may be supposed to make its reappearance on the solar disc about the same time in succeeding years. The humbleness of the means at the learned doctor's disposal for recording the times of passage and taking the position of the planet on the Sun's disc, and the ordinary description of telescope with which this celebrated discovery was made, will prove that any astronomical amateur, with the commonest optical aid, may assist in this interesting search after the "lost Pleiad;" nor, indeed, as happened not long ago, is the hope entirely precluded that in searching after one planet he may chance to find another, for M. Leverrier is of opinion that there are others circulating within the orbit of Mercury. There can be no chance of mistake in after occasions as to whether it is a planet or a spot which has been seen upon the Sun: the motion is sufficiently rapid to be detected in a short time, whilst the intense blackness and regular form of the moving body are altogether different from the appearance of the solar spots. These latter may be divided into the following species:—1st. The ordinary black spots, or maculæ, surrounded with a penumbra which is much fainter. 2nd. The smaller spots, or pores, not so surrounded. 3rd. The faculæ and luculi, points and veins of light which are much brighter than the general surface of the Sun. The former, or maculæ, are sometimes so large as to be visible to the naked eye (as was the case in August, 1859). The usually-received explanation of this phenomenon is well known—viz., that those dark patches are merely breaks in the exterior photosphere of the Sun; the latter being almost unillumined by its own atmosphere, and presenting a comparatively obscure surface. That this is the most probable explanation is concluded from the change in form which these spots undergo as they are seen to traverse the surface of the Sun apparently, but in reality are carried along with that body as it turns on its axis, when it becomes manifest, from the simplest laws of prospective, that they must be deep pits in order to present the appearances which are noticed; the shelving sides of the penumbra being then very apparent, whilst the nucleus is nearly hid at the extreme edges of the disc. The equator of Jupiter, it may be mentioned, is generally free from the dark bands seen at other parts of the disc, and the same law appears to hold true of the proper equatorial region of the Sun, the black spots being arranged in two zones on both sides of the "line." In observing the Sun during the year 1850, M. Secchi noticed that not only was this true of the dark spots, but likewise of the bright streaks which, he remarked, were similarly placed in respect to the solar equator. The latter he found to be nearly free from faculæ, and this distribution was so decided that the direction of the solar equator could be traced from their simple distribution or absence. The range of the faculæ extends further than that of the dark spots, and the constancy of their disposition evidently proves that they form two continuous zones (nearly like the zones of the trade winds), and not isolated groups. M. Secchi likewise finds that there are certain points on the surface of the Sun in which the spots almost constantly break out, and which tends to prove their dependence and connection with accidental circumstances on the solar body itself. He finds, by observing the relative positions of the spots and penumbra at different distances from the centre, that the thickness of the photosphere is not more than from three to four thousand miles, and that the relatively small thickness of this stratum explains the great facility with which it is broken. The faculæ and brighter pores are supposed to be lighter clouds floating far above the exterior surface of the photosphere, and to give rise to those red flames which are viewed at the moment of total eclipses of the Sun. They are best seen when near the edges of the solar disc and in the neighbourhood of the spots, when they appear like streams of bright lava flowing from the centra. point, and when from their brilliancy they cannot easily be passed over We need hardly add that all these appearances are of the most changeable description, although some of the spots have been known to remain (with various changes in their aspect) for two or three months on the surface of the Sun. Their real extent is something enormous, one being equal to 3,780,000,000 square miles, according to Sir J. Herschel. A spot will remain visible on the surface of the Sun for 13¾ days, and be hid for the same length of time. The real time of rotation of the Sun on its axis is only 25½ days. The difference of forty-six hours between the real and apparent time of rotation of the Sun is caused by the Earth moving onward in its orbit in the same direction as the rotation of the Sun itself is performed. Thus, whilst the spots are almost stationary on the surface of the Sun, we should, on the contrary, see the planetary body pass over it in the course of a few hours.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

(*See page* 61.

The transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc, which occurs on the morning of November 13, will not be altogether visible in the British Islands; and, considering the generally unfavourable state of the weather at this time of the year and the small altitude of the Sun at London, nothing very certain can be promised as to its successful observation in these latitudes. Equally unfavourable will be the next transit of Mercury on the morning of November 6, 1868, and it will only be on the evening of May 6, 1878, that a successful observation can be hoped for. On the remaining occasions during the present century (viz., in 1881, 1891, and 1894) it will likewise be invisible. This planet is otherwise but seldom seen without telescopic aid, in consequence of its contiguity to the Sun, when it rises and sets whilst twilight still prevails, although otherwise it is as bright, if not brighter than, a star of the first magnitude at its most favourable epoch. Copernicus was never able to see it, and Delambre, in the course of a long astronomical career, only saw it twice—once at Paris, and once at Narbonne. In general, this planet is (when at its mean greatest elongation from the Sun) removed about twenty-three degrees from that luminary, but, on account of the great eccentricity of its orbit, this distance can amount to as much as twenty-nine degrees. At those times we would expect to see the planet at its brightest phase, as it is then furthest removed from the strong light of the Sun, and, at the time of sunset or sunrise, it will likewise be at its greatest altitude above the horizon. At this period, however, it is too far distant from the Earth, and turns towards us too small a portion of the illuminated part of its disc, to be seen in its greatest brightness. The circumstances are most favourable when it is only removed fifteen or eighteen degrees from the Sun from the time of its inferior conjunction.

The transits of Mercury over the Sun's disc occur commonly in periods of thirteen or, more correctly, of twenty-six or forty-six years, and can only take place during the months of May and November, as it is only during those months that, at the time of its inferior conjunction, it is near the ecliptic and at its nodes. Kepler was the first to foretell this phenomenon, and it was observed for the first time at Paris by Gassendi on the 7th of November, 1631. Since that period it has been frequently and carefully observed, and was particularly well seen on the two last occasions—viz., in May, 1845, and November, 1848. When projected on the disc of the Sun it appears as a round, intensely black spot of about twelve seconds in diameter, which can easily be detected by the help of a small telescope, and, by its sharp form, motion, and colour, is easily distinguished from any of the spots which happen to be on the solar surface at the time.

Occasionally it has been noticed that when the planet is fully projected on the Sun's disc it is surrounded by a faint nebulous halo which stretches to four or five diameters of the planet. This phenomenon, however, has not always been noticed, and, although very favourably seen at the last transit in 1848, nothing of the kind was perceived. It may possibly arise from some accidental mist forming on the dark glass at the time of observation, or from the glare of the Sun being too powerful for the eye. Yet, when we hear of such practised observers as Schroeter and others noticing this appearance, we can scarcely consider it as unworthy of all serious attention; and it might be worth looking for—taking especial care as to the cleanliness of all the lenses—in the approaching transit, in those places where the occultation will be favourably observed—viz., in Asia, Africa, and Australia. This appearance was first noticed by an observer at Montpelier in the transit of 1736, who estimated the ring as six or seven seconds in width. It was again seen at Leipsic, in May, 1753 and, by another observer, in the passage of 1786. Although Schroeter observed both this last transit as likewise that of 1789, he was unable to see any phenomenon attending it. In the transit of 1799 he was, however, more fortunate, for, without having the slightest expectation of such an appearance, he perceived a ring of light round the dark around spot on the Sun, which was of another colour than the surface of the latter object. It was seen by another observer at the same time, who made use of a different instrument and power, and the ring was so apparent to these observers that it could even be seen through light clouds. The same observers could see no trace of this phenomenon in the transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc in 1802, the contour of the planet being then quite sharp and well defined. Professor Maedler looked for it in the passage of 1832, but without success.

Other optical illusions must be guarded against in this species of observations. For instance, in observing the dark spot formed by Mercury on the solar disc, Schroeter thought that he perceived a bright speck on its surface. On regarding it attentively, however, he found that it sometimes appeared on one part of the black disc and sometimes at another, and he found that he was unable to keep it constantly in view. From this he came to the conclusion that it was an optical illusion. It might arise from the reflection of the Sun from the eyepiece, or even from the glare of the Sun being too powerful for the eye and appearing on any dark body.

DECEMBER.

FOX-HUNTING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN Rises. H. M.	SUN Sets. H. M.	MOON Rises. Morn.	MOON Sets. Aftern.	Dys Age	HIGH WATER AT London Bridge. Morn.	London Bridge. Aftern	Liverpool Dock. Morn.	Liverpool Dock. Aftern.
1	S	1ST SUND. IN ADV.	7 45	3 53	7 9	3 4	29	0 32	1 0	10 5	10 31
2	M	Coup d'Etat, 1852	7 47	3 52	8 25	4 2	●	1 27	1 53	10 56	11 21
3	Tu	Venus sets 7h.10m. p.m.	7 48	3 52	9 27	5 12	1	2 18	2 43	11 45	—
4	W	Richelieu died, 1642	7 50	3 51	10 13	6 32	2	3 7	3 32	0 10	0 33
5	Th	Mozart died, 1792	7 51	3 51	10 47	7 53	3	3 55	4 20	0 58	1 22
6	F	*St. Nicholas*	7 52	3 50	11 11	9 12	4	4 44	5 7	1 45	2 9
7	S	Father Mathew died, 1856	7 53	3 50	11 32	10 27	5	5 31	5 55	2 33	2 57
8	S	2ND SUND. IN ADV.	7 54	3 50	11 48	11 39	6	6 19	6 43	3 21	3 45
9	M	Capture of Bushire, 1856	7 56	3 49	Aftern.	Morn.	☽	7 7	7 33	4 11	4 39
10	Tu	Dr. Livingstone arr., 1856	7 57	3 49	0 20	0 48	8	8 1	8 33	5 11	5 44
11	W	Saturn rises 11h. 44m. p.m.	7 58	3 49	0 36	1 56	9	9 6	9 37	6 15	6 48
12	Th	*Resolute* arrived at Spithead, 1856	7 59	3 49	0 55	3 4	10	10 10	10 43	7 21	7 53
13	F	*St. Lucy*	8 0	3 49	1 16	4 11	11	11 15	11 45	8 23	8 50
14	S	Washington died, 1799	8 1	3 49	1 45	5 18	12	—	0 12	9 15	9 35
15	S	3RD SUND. in ADV.	8 1	3 49	2 21	6 22	13	0 37	0 57	9 55	10 16
16	M	Cambridge Mich. Term end.	8 2	3 49	3 6	7 20	14	1 17	1 38	10 36	10 54
17	Tu	Oxford Michaelm. Term ends	8 3	3 50	4 1	8 10	○	1 58	2 16	11 13	11 32
18	W	Jupiter rises 11h. 42m. p.m.	8 4	3 50	5 5	8 52	16	2 35	2 54	11 49	—
19	Th	Hanover Royal Jewels restored, 1857	8 5	3 50	6 14	9 25	17	3 11	3 30	0 8	0 26
20	F	Louis Napoleon proclaimed President, 1848	8 5	3 51	7 27	9 52	18	3 48	4 5	0 43	1 1
21	S	*St. Thomas* Shortest Day	8 6	3 51	8 41	10 13	19	4 23	4 41	1 19	1 37
22	S	4TH SUND. IN ADV.	8 6	3 51	9 56	10 33	20	4 59	5 19	1 57	2 18
23	M	Great Manchester Free-trade Meeting, 1845	8 7	3 52	11 13	10 51	21	5 40	6 1	2 39	3 2
24	Tu	CHRISTMAS EVE	8 7	3 52	Morn.	11 9	☾	6 24	6 48	3 26	3 50
25	W	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 7	3 53	0 30	11 28	23	7 12	7 38	4 16	4 46
26	Th	*St. Stephen*	8 8	3 54	1 52	11 50	24	8 8	8 40	5 18	5 53
27	F	*St. John the Evang.*	8 8	3 55	3 15	Aftern.	25	9 15	9 50	6 28	7 6
28	S	*Innocents*	8 8	3 56	4 40	0 53	26	10 28	11 8	7 46	8 21
29	S	1ST S. AFT. CHRIST.	8 8	3 57	6 0	1 42	27	11 43	—	8 54	9 25
30	M	Royal Society establ., 1660	8 8	3 58	7 8	2 46	28	0 16	0 47	9 54	10 22
31	Tu	*Silvester*	8 8	3 59	8 2	4 2	●	1 16	1 44	10 49	11 15

TIMES OF THE RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF THE PLANETS.

Month.	Day.	MERCURY.			VENUS.			MARS.			JUPITER.			SATURN.			URANUS.		
		Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January.	1	6 53M	10 50M	2 46A	5 34M	9 47M	2 0A	11 10M	5 7A	11 5A	7 55A	3 12M	10 26M	9 7A	4 3M	10 55M	1 38A	9 42A	5 50M
	6	7 11	11 2	2 53	5 48	9 54	2 0	10 55	5 0	11 6	7 33	2 52	10 7	8 46	3 43	10 36	1 18	9 22	5 30
	11	7 27	11 16	3 5	6 0	10 1	2 3	10 42	4 53	11 5	7 11	2 31	9 47	8 25	3 23	10 16	0 58	9 2	5 10
	16	7 40	11 30	3 20	6 10	10 8	2 6	10 28	4 46	11 5	6 48	2 9	9 26	8 4	3 3	9 56	0 38	8 42	4 50
	21	7 49	11 45	3 41	6 18	10 15	2 12	10 12	4 38	11 5	6 25	1 48	9 6	7 44	2 42	9 36	0 18	8 22	4 30
	26	7 55	0 1A	4 8	6 25	10 23	2 21	9 58	4 31	11 4	6 2	1 26	8 45	7 22	2 21	9 16	11 58M	8 2	4 10
February.	1	7 57M	0 20A	4 44A	6 31M	10 31M	2 31A	9 41M	4 23A	11 6A	5 34A	0 59M	8 20M	6 56A	1 56M	8 52M	11 34M	7 38A	3 46M
	6	7 54	0 35	5 18	6 33	10 38	2 43	9 28	4 16	11 4	5 11	0 37	7 59	6 34	1 35	8 32	11 14	7 18	3 26
	11	7 50	0 50	5 52	6 33	10 45	2 58	9 13	4 9	11 5	4 47	0 15	7 38	6 12	1 14	8 12	10 54	6 58	3 6
	16	7 42	1 4	6 27	6 31	10 51	3 11	8 59	4 2	11 5	4 23	11 48A	7 18	5 50	0 53	7 52	10 34	6 38	2 46
	21	7 31	1 14	6 59	6 29	10 57	3 26	8 46	3 55	11 5	4 0	11 26	6 56	5 29	0 32	7 31	10 15	6 19	2 27
	26	7 17	1 18	7 22	6 23	11 2	3 43	8 32	3 49	11 7	3 36	11 4	6 35	5 7	0 11	7 11	9 55	5 59	2 7
March.	1	7 7M	1 15A	7 25A	6 20M	11 5M	3 51A	8 24M	3 45A	11 7A	3 23A	10 51A	6 23M	4 54A	11 54A	6 58M	9 44M	5 48A	1 56M
	6	6 44	1 1	7 19	6 14	11 10	4 7	8 10	3 38	11 7	3 0	10 29	6 2	4 32	11 33	6 38	9 24	5 28	1 36
	11	6 18	0 35	6 52	6 7	11 14	4 22	7 58	3 32	11 7	2 37	10 7	5 42	4 10	11 12	6 18	9 5	5 9	1 17
	16	5 52	0 1	6 9	5 57	11 17	4 38	7 46	3 25	11 6	2 15	9 46	5 21	3 48	10 51	5 58	8 46	4 50	0 58
	21	5 27	11 26M	5 23	5 50	11 21	4 54	7 33	3 19	11 6	1 54	9 25	5 0	3 27	10 30	5 37	8 27	4 31	0 39
	26	5 11	10 59	4 45	5 40	11 24	5 10	7 21	3 13	11 6	1 32	9 4	4 40	3 5	10 9	5 17	8 8	4 12	0 20
April.	1	4 57M	10 37M	4 16A	5 30M	11 28M	5 28A	7 8M	3 6A	11 5A	1 7A	8 39A	4 15M	2 40A	9 44A	4 52M	7 44M	3 49A	11 54A
	6	4 49	10 27	4 5	5 20	11 31	5 43	6 57	3 0	11 4	0 46	8 19	3 56	2 19	9 23	4 31	7 25	3 30	11 35
	11	4 42	10 23	4 5	5 10	11 34	5 59	6 47	2 55	11 3	0 26	7 59	3 36	1 58	9 3	4 12	7 6	3 12	11 17
	16	4 34	10 23	4 13	5 1	11 37	6 15	6 38	2 49	11 1	0 7	7 40	3 16	1 38	8 43	3 52	6 47	2 53	10 58
	21	4 28	10 26	4 26	4 52	11 40	6 29	6 27	2 43	10 59	11 48M	7 20	2 56	1 17	8 22	3 31	6 28	2 34	10 39
	26	4 20	10 32	4 45	4 44	11 44	6 46	6 19	2 38	10 57	11 29	7 1	2 37	0 56	8 2	3 12	6 9	2 15	10 20
May.	1	4 11M	10 42M	5 16A	4 36M	11 48M	7 2A	6 11M	2 32A	10 53A	11 12M	6 43A	2 17M	0 37A	7 43A	2 52M	5 51M	1 57A	10 3A
	6	4 4	10 54	5 47	4 27	11 52	7 19	6 4	2 27	10 50	10 54	6 24	1 59	0 17	7 23	2 33	5 33	1 39	9 45
	11	3 59	11 9	6 23	4 21	11 57	7 35	5 57	2 21	10 45	10 36	6 6	1 40	11 58M	7 3	2 13	5 14	1 20	9 26
	16	3 56	11 29	7 6	4 15	0 2A	7 50	5 51	2 16	10 41	10 19	5 48	1 21	11 39	6 44	1 53	4 55	1 1	9 7
	21	3 59	11 53	7 51	4 11	0 8	8 6	5 45	2 10	10 35	10 3	5 31	1 2	11 20	6 25	1 34	4 37	0 43	8 49
	26	4 4	0 19A	8 36	4 8	0 14	8 21	5 40	2 5	10 30	9 46	5 13	0 44	11 2	6 6	1 14	4 18	0 25	8 32
June.	1	4 21M	0 50A	9 20A	4 9M	0 22A	8 36A	5 34M	1 58A	10 22A	9 27M	4 52A	0 22M	10 39M	5 43A	0 51M	3 56M	0 3A	8 10A
	6	4 40	1 13	9 46	4 9	0 28	8 47	5 31	1 52	10 13	9 11	4 35	0 4	10 20	5 24	0 32	3 37	11 45M	7 53
	11	5 2	1 31	10 0	4 15	0 36	8 57	5 27	1 47	10 6	8 56	4 19	11 42A	10 3	5 6	0 13	3 18	11 26	7 34
	16	5 22	1 43	10 3	4 21	0 43	9 5	5 24	1 41	9 58	8 41	4 2	11 23	9 45	4 47	11 49A	2 59	11 7	7 15
	21	5 40	1 50	9 58	4 29	0 50	9 11	5 22	1 35	9 48	8 26	3 46	11 5	9 27	4 29	11 31	2 41	10 49	6 57
	26	5 54	1 51	9 46	4 39	0 57	9 14	5 20	1 29	9 38	8 11	3 29	10 47	9 10	4 11	11 12	2 21	10 30	6 38
July.	1	6 3M	1 46A	9 27A	4 52M	1 4A	9 15A	5 17M	1 23A	9 29A	7 57M	3 13A	10 29A	8 53M	3 53A	10 53A	2 3M	10 12M	6 21A
	6	6 0	1 33	9 4	5 5	1 10	9 14	5 15	1 16	9 16	7 43	2 57	10 11	8 36	3 35	10 34	1 44	9 53	6 2
	11	5 47	1 12	8 36	5 20	1 16	9 10	5 14	1 10	9 5	7 29	2 41	9 53	8 19	3 17	10 15	1 26	9 35	5 44
	16	5 23	0 44	8 5	5 35	1 21	9 5	5 12	1 3	8 53	7 15	2 25	9 35	8 2	2 59	9 56	1 7	9 16	5 25
	21	4 49	0 11	7 33	5 51	1 26	9 0	5 10	0 56	8 41	7 1	2 9	9 17	7 46	2 42	9 38	0 48	8 58	5 7
	26	4 11	11 38M	7 6	6 8	1 31	8 53	5 10	0 50	8 29	6 47	1 53	8 59	7 29	2 24	9 19	0 29	8 39	4 49
August.	1	3 30M	11 6M	6 43A	6 27M	1 35A	8 42A	5 8M	0 41A	8 13A	6 30M	1 34A	8 38A	7 9M	2 3A	8 57A	0 6M	8 16M	4 26A
	6	3 8	10 51	6 34	6 42	1 39	8 34	5 7	0 34	8 0	6 17	1 19	8 21	6 53	1 45	8 38	11 43A	7 58	4 8
	11	3 1	10 48	6 36	6 59	1 42	8 24	5 6	0 27	7 48	6 3	1 3	8 3	6 37	1 28	8 19	11 25	7 39	3 49
	16	3 8	10 55	6 42	7 13	1 44	8 12	5 4	0 19	7 33	5 49	0 47	7 45	6 21	1 11	8 1	11 6	7 20	3 30
	21	3 30	11 10	6 51	7 30	1 47	8 3	5 4	0 12	7 19	5 36	0 32	7 28	6 5	0 53	7 42	10 46	7 1	3 10
	26	4 3	11 28	6 52	7 43	1 49	7 53	5 2	0 4	7 5	5 22	0 16	7 10	5 49	0 36	7 23	10 27	6 42	2 52
September.	1	4 47M	11 50M	6 51A	8 2M	1 52A	7 41A	5 0M	11 55M	6 49A	5 7M	11 58M	6 49A	5 30M	0 15A	7 0A	10 2A	6 17M	2 28A
	6	5 23	0 6A	6 46	8 17	1 54	7 29	4 57	11 47	6 36	4 54	11 42	6 30	5 14	11 58M	6 42	9 44	5 59	2 10
	11	5 58	0 20	6 39	8 33	1 56	7 18	4 55	11 39	6 22	4 40	11 26	6 12	4 58	11 41	6 24	9 25	5 40	1 51
	16	6 28	0 31	6 31	8 49	1 59	7 7	4 54	11 32	6 8	4 26	11 11	5 55	4 41	11 23	6 5	9 6	5 21	1 32
	21	6 57	0 41	6 22	9 4	2 2	6 58	4 54	11 24	5 53	4 12	10 55	5 38	4 25	11 6	5 47	8 46	5 1	1 12
	26	7 25	0 50	6 12	9 20	2 5	6 49	4 54	11 16	5 37	3 58	10 39	5 20	4 8	10 48	5 28	8 26	4 41	0 52
October.	1	7 51M	0 57A	6 1A	9 38M	2 9A	6 40A	4 53M	11 8M	5 23A	3 45M	10 23M	5 1A	3 52M	10 31M	5 10A	8 6A	4 21M	0 32A
	6	8 14	1 4	5 52	9 52	2 13	6 33	4 51	11 0	5 11	3 32	10 8	4 44	3 36	10 14	4 51	7 46	4 1	0 12
	11	8 36	1 10	5 42	10 9	2 18	6 26	4 49	10 52	4 56	3 18	9 52	4 26	3 20	9 56	4 32	7 26	3 41	11 52M
	16	8 55	1 15	5 33	10 23	2 23	6 22	4 48	10 44	4 39	3 4	9 36	4 8	3 4	9 39	4 14	7 6	3 21	11 32
	21	9 9	1 17	5 24	10 37	2 28	6 18	4 46	10 36	4 25	2 50	9 20	3 50	2 47	9 21	3 55	6 46	3 1	11 12
	26	9 14	1 14	5 14	10 50	2 34	6 17	4 45	10 29	4 12	2 35	9 3	3 31	2 31	9 3	3 35	6 26	2 41	10 52
November.	1	9 1M	1 0A	4 59A	11 3M	2 41A	6 18A	4 44M	10 19M	3 54A	2 17M	8 44M	3 12A	2 10M	8 42M	3 14A	6 2A	2 16M	10 26M
	6	8 27	0 33	4 41	11 13	2 47	6 21	4 43	10 12	3 41	2 2	8 27	2 53	1 53	8 24	2 55	5 42	1 56	10 6
	11	7 28	11 52M	4 18	11 20	2 53	6 26	4 41	10 4	3 26	1 47	8 11	2 35	1 36	8 6	2 36	5 22	1 36	9 46
	16	6 26	11 10	3 56	11 24	2 59	6 34	4 40	9 57	3 13	1 32	7 54	2 17	1 18	7 48	2 18	5 1	1 15	9 25
	21	5 48	10 42	3 35	11 25	3 4	6 43	4 40	9 49	2 57	1 16	7 37	1 59	1 0	7 29	1 58	4 41	0 55	9 5
	26	5 36	10 30	3 22	11 25	3 9	6 54	4 39	9 42	2 44	1 1	7 20	1 40	0 43	7 11	1 39	4 20	0 34	8 44
December.	1	5 45M	10 29M	3 12A	11 22M	3 13A	7 5A	4 38M	9 35M	2 31A	0 44M	7 2M	1 20A	0 26M	6 53M	1 20A	4 1A	0 14M	8 23A
	6	6 2	10 34	3 6	11 16	3 16	7 16	4 36	9 28	2 20	0 28	6 45	1 2	0 7	6 34	1 1	3 40	11 49A	8 2
	11	6 24	10 42	2 59	11 8	3 18	7 27	4 36	9 22	2 8	0 11	6 27	0 43	11 44A	6 15	0 42	3 19	11 28	7 42
	16	6 48	10 53	2 58	11 0	3 19	7 40	4 35	9 15	1 56	11 50A	6 9	0 24	11 25	5 56	0 23	2 59	11 8	7 21
	21	7 10	11 6	3 2	10 49	3 19	7 51	4 36	9 9	1 42	11 32	5 51	0 6	11 6	5 37	0 4	2 38	10 47	7 0
	26	7 30	11 19	3 8	10 35	3 18	8 2	4 35	9 2	1 29	11 15	5 32	11 46M	10 47	5 18	11 45M	2 18	10 27	6 40

THE FRUITS OF THE SEASON.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

"The close of the year!"—That is a sombre sentence—as everything is sombre which tells us that we shall see it no more. Well, let us take a stroll in the orchard. Ah! it looks dreary enough; nothing but bare branches; yet they have buds upon them, and they remind us that when a few months are passed, then will "the spring leaves come again," and 1862 will have arrived, and let us hope that he will have a sunnier countenance than his old grandfather 1861. Let us also pass through that strongly-barred door into the fruit-room, and then we shall look brighter over the close of the year. Ah! it is not dreary here! Let us give our readers a hint or two about fruit-keeping, and then, if they have a well-stored fruit-room, and good keeping varieties of apples and pears, with bushels of walnuts and filberts, they may in after years feel jocund, as we always do when we visit our fruit-room.

Keep your apples and pears cool, dry, and dark; to effect all which at once keep them in bushel-sized brown earthen pans with covers. Put them in carefully, each sort by itself; never wipe them until about to dish them for dessert. Let the fruit-room be on the north side of the house. Keep your walnuts and filberts in similar pans in a similar room, the latter in their husks, and the former with a little salt sprinkled over them; or, what is better, dipped in salt and water once a month, and then put back into the pan without being wiped.

We have now in season of dessert-apples—Ashmead's Kernel, Boston russet, Claygate pearmain, Downton nonpareil, golden Harvey, Mannington's pearmain, Ord's apple, and Sam Young, besides some others equally good.

Of pears we have fit for table—Beurré d'Aremberg, Beurré Diel, Chaumontel, Glout morceau, Virgouleuse, and some others.

We have also filberts. And here let us tell—what is not generally known—that there is a vast difference in the excellence of the kernel and in the keeping qualities of these. None are equal for these qualities to the Cosford and Lambert filbert. The latter is more generally known as the Kentish or filbert cob.

And now let us glide on to Christmas-tide—that time when oranges and lemons are crushed in hecatombs, and their peels candied and carved in every form and mode that ingenious cooks and confectioners can contrive. A rare and prolific family is that of the orange and lemon; for they are brethren, though of temper of divers acidity; and they have other brethren of equally joyous associations, even the citron, the shaddock, and the lime. Why, we have here before us an entire volume upon this bacchanal family, a tall folio of four hundred and eighty pages, entitled "Hesperides; or, Four Books on the Culture and Use of the Golden Apples." It was published at Rome in 1646, and had as its author a learned Jesuit, one John Baptist Ferrarius; and a jolly Jesuit was he; and, as he descants upon a hospitality that was to embrace the whole world, we have no doubt he knew well how to brew good punch by the aid of the fruits on which he descanted. Let our readers look into that volume when the opportunity is theirs, for in it are engravings from the burins of Greuter and Bloemart that are worth a Caspian bowl to look upon.

A more recent writer on the orange family is Professor Targioni, of Florence. He observes that they are all of Eastern origin, and mostly introduced into Europe in comparatively modern days, but of very ancient and general cultivation in Asia. The varieties known are very numerous and difficult to reduce accurately to their species, on the limits of which botanists are much divided in opinion. Those who have bestowed the most pains on the investigation of Indian botany, and on whose judgment we should place the most confidence, have come to the conclusion that the citron, the orange, the lemon, the lime, and their numerous varieties now in cultivation, are all derived from one botanical species, *Citrus medica*, indigenous to, and still found wild in, the mountains of Eastern India. Others, it is true, tell us that the citron, the orange, and the lime are to be found as distinct types in different valleys, even in their wild states; but these observations do not appear to have been made with that accuracy and critical caution which would be necessary in the case of trees so long and so generally cultivated.

With regard to the shaddock (*Citrus decumana*), it is almost universally admitted as a distinct species, although at present only known in a state of cultivation. It must be admitted also that it appears to present more constant characters than most of the others in the pubescence of its young shoots, and in the size of its flowers, besides the differences in the fruit; but Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, who is a great authority on such matters, and some others, are inclined to believe that this also originated in the *Citrus medica*. This point requires much further investigation and a better knowledge of the flora of South-eastern Asia before we can come to any plausible conclusion. Professor Targioni gives copious details of the introduction into Tuscany and other parts of Italy of many of the varieties there cultivated, for which we must refer to the work itself. It may suffice for our present purpose to extract a few notes on some of the more important races or species, according as they may be considered. Among them all the earliest known was the citron. It is not, however, that fruit, or any citrus, according to Professor Targioni, that we read of in the Bible under the name of Hadar, as is asserted by some, neither is it anywhere alluded to by Homer. The first mention we have of it is in a comedy of Antiphanes, quoted by Athenæus, in which it is said that the seeds of the citron had been recently sent by the King of Persia as a present to the Greeks. Theophrastus is the first who describes it: he tells us the fruit was not eaten, but solely prized for its odour and as a means of keeping moths off woollen clothing. Among the Romans we find an allusion to the citron in Virgil's "Georgics," but it does not appear to have been introduced into Italy; for Columella, long after Virgil's death, made no mention of it, and Pliny, in his paraphrase as it were of the passage of Theophrastus, adds that it had been endeavoured to transport plants of the citron, which he calls Malus medica, or Malus Assyria, into Italy, but without effect, as it would only grow in Media and Persia. Palladius, however, in the fifth century, gives many details of the modes of propagating and cultivating this tree, which, he says, he had carried on with success on his Sardinian and Neapolitan possessions. It was, therefore, in all probability in the course of the third or fourth centuries that the citron was introduced and established in Italy.

The mass of evidence collected by Professor Targioni seems to show that oranges were first brought from India into Arabia in the ninth century; that they were unknown in Europe, or at any rate in Italy, in the eleventh, but were shortly afterwards carried westward by the Moors. They were in cultivation at Seville towards the end of the twelfth century, and at Palermo in the thirteenth, and probably also in Italy, for it is said that St. Dominic planted an orange for the Convent of S. Sabina in Rome in the year 1200. In the course of the thirteenth century the Crusaders found citrons, oranges, and lemons very abundant in Palestine; and in the fourteenth both oranges and lemons became common in several parts of Italy. It appears, however, that the original importation of lemons from India into Arabia and Syria occurred about a century later than that of oranges.

The shaddock is believed to have followed a different route in its migration into Europe. Most abundantly cultivated in, and possibly indigenous to, the south-eastern extremity of the Asiatic continent, it is said to have been carried thence to the West Indies, and from Jamaica and Barbadoes to England, early in the eighteenth century. It was, however, certainly previously known in Italy, for it is described and figured by Ferrari, in 1646, as having been sent from Genoa to the garden of Carlo Cadenas, near Naples. There is no record of its first introduction to Genoa, whether from the East or the West.

Innumerable varieties of citrons are cultivated at Florence, where they have ever been great favourites as objects of curiosity as well as for their flowers and fruits. Among them is a very singular one called Bizzarria, raised by hybridising and cross grafting, in which the same tree produces oranges, lemons, and citrons, often on the same branch, and sometimes combined into one fruit, a curious case, and one analogous to that of the well-known hybrid by grafting between the *Cytisus laburnum* and *C. purpureus*.

We have only space to particularise what Dr. Martyn gathered concerning the introduction of oranges into England.

"The first China orange (says Evelyn) that appeared in Europe was sent for a present to the old Conde Mellor, then Prime Minister to the King of Portugal; but of that whole case that came to Lisbon there was but one only plant which escaped the being so spoiled and tainted that with great care it hardly recovered to be since become the parent of all those flourishing trees of that name cultivated by our gardeners, though not without sensibly degenerating. Receiving this account, adds our famous planter, from the illustrious son of the Conde, I thought fit to mention it for an instance of what industry may produce in less than half an age. South America and the West Indies have been furnished with this fruit, so salutary and agreeable to the palates of the people, and so congenial to those hot climates, from Spain and Portugal."

Mr. Miller informs us that he sent two small trees of the true Seville oranges to Jamaica, where this sort was then wanted, and that from these many other trees were budded, which produced plenty of fruit. Some of these were sent to England; and, although they were so long on their passage, yet they were greatly superior to any of the fruit imported from Spain and Portugal, affording three times the quantity of juice.

In England this tree has been cultivated certainly since 1629. The first shifts made to preserve it will not be uninteresting to the reader.

"The orange-tree (says Parkinson) hath abiden with some extraordinary looking and tending of it, when as neither citron or lemmon trees would by any means be preserved any long time. Some keepe them in great square boxes, and lift them to and fro by iron hooks on the sides, or cause them to be rowled by trundels, or small wheeles under them, to place them in an house, or close gallerie, for the winter time: others plant them against a bricke wall in the ground, and defend them by a shed of boardes, covered with seare-cloth in the winter and by the warmth of a stove, or other such thing, give them some comfort in the colder times, but no tent or meane provision will preserve them."—*Paradisus*, 584.

But Bishop Gibson, in his additions to Camden's "Britannia," probably from Aubrey, says that the orange-trees at Beddington, in Surrey, introduced from Italy by a knight of the noble family of the Carews (Sir Francis), were the first that were brought into England; that they were planted in the open ground under a movable cover during the winter months; and that these had been growing there more than one hundred years, that is, before 1595—the first edition of "Camden," by Bishop Gibson, being printed in 1696.

The editors of the "Biographia Britannica," article "Raleigh," speaking from a tradition preserved in the family, tell us that these orange-trees were raised by Sir Francis Carew from the seeds of the first oranges which were imported into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. But this is not probable, for the plants raised from these seeds would have required to be inoculated in order to produce fruit. And it is much more likely that they were plants brought from Italy.

Professor Bradley reports that they always bore fruit in great plenty and perfection; that they grew on the south side of a wall, not nailed against it, but at full liberty to spread. And by the account of Mr. Henry Day, the gardener, they were fourteen feet high, the girt of the stem 29 inches, and the spreading of the branches one way 9 feet, and 12 feet another.

These trees were entirely killed by the great frost in 1739-40. The year before they had been inclosed by a permanent building, after the manner of a greenhouse, so that it is uncertain whether the dampness of the new walls, and the want of so much air and light as the trees had been accustomed to, might not have destroyed them, if the frost had not happened.

In conclusion, let us revel a little among the Yule-tide festivities, and commence by giving this well-proved recipe for that luscious bowl of contrarieties yclept punch—

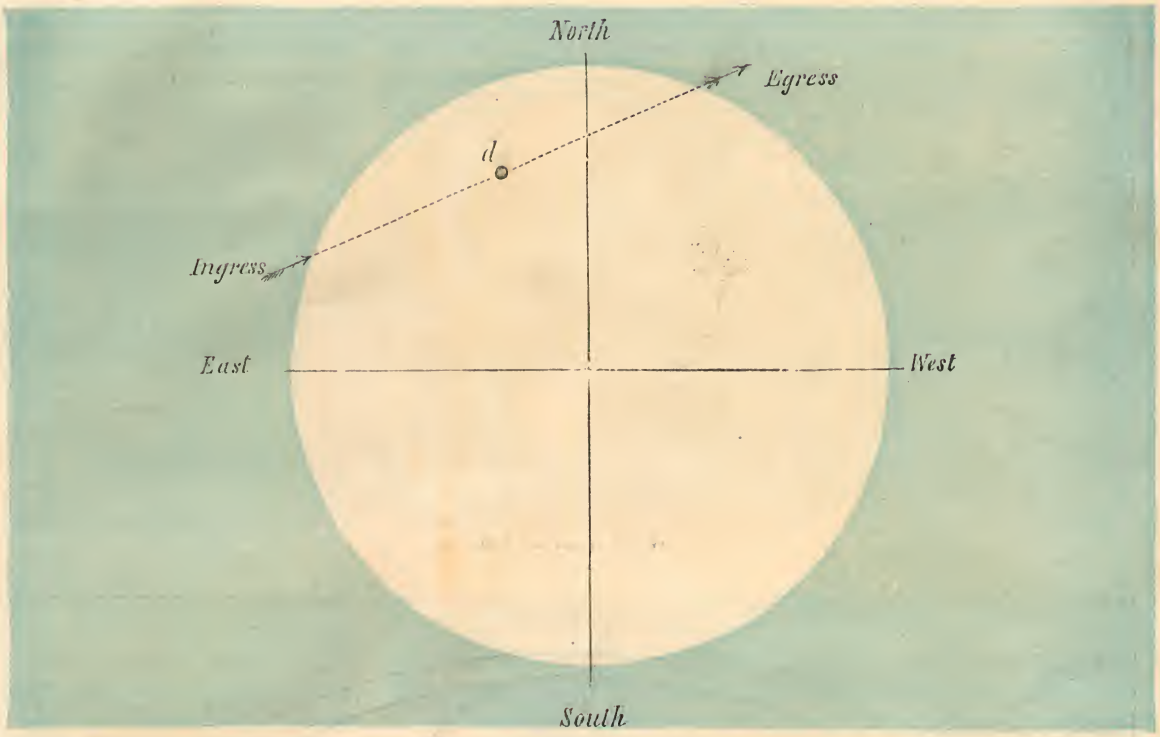
> One of acid, two of sweet,
> Three of strong, and four of weak.

Now, that "strong" should be equal parts of rum and brandy, and thus, there being *five* ingredients, we have the key to the derivation of its name. "At Nerule (near Goa) is made the best arrack, with which the English on this coast make that enervating liquor called *paunch* (which is the Hindostanee word for *five*) from its five ingredients."—*Fryer's* "*Travels in the East Indies*, 1672."

And now, reader, let us conclude with this old Christmas verse:—

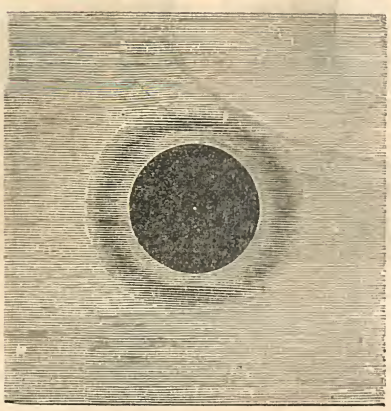
> Lo! now is come our joyful'st feast
> Let every man be jolly.
> Each room with ivy leaves be drest,
> And every post with holly.
> Now, all our neighbours' chimnies smoke,
> And Christmas blocks are burning;
> Their ovens they with baked meats choke,
> And all their spits are turning.
> Without the door let sorrow lie;
> And, if from cold it haps to die,
> We'll bury't in a Christmas pie
> And ever more be merry.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

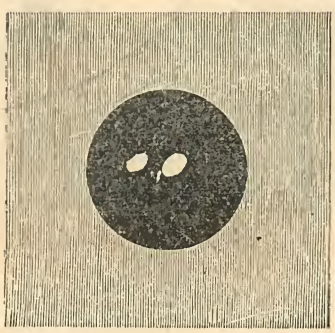


TRANSIT OF MERCURY OVER THE SUN'S DISC, NOVEMBER 12, 1861.

INGRESS, NOVEMBER 12, 5H. 15M MORN; EGRESS, NOVEMBER 12, 9H. 17M. 51S. MORN. THE PLANET WILL BE AT THE POINT *d* AT THE TIME THE SUN RISES AT LONDON.

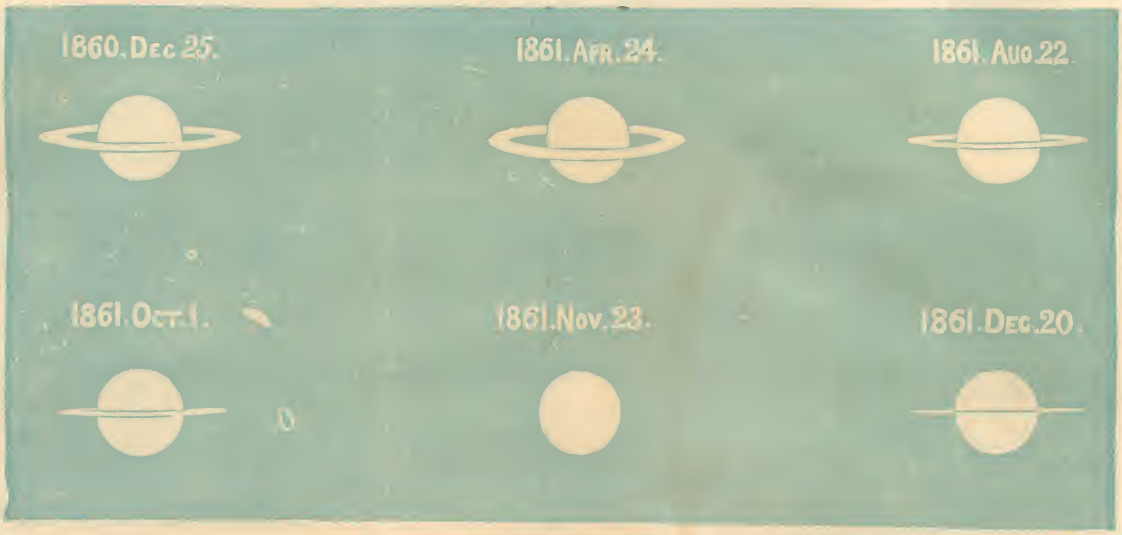


RING ROUND MERCURY IN THE TRANSIT OF 1789.

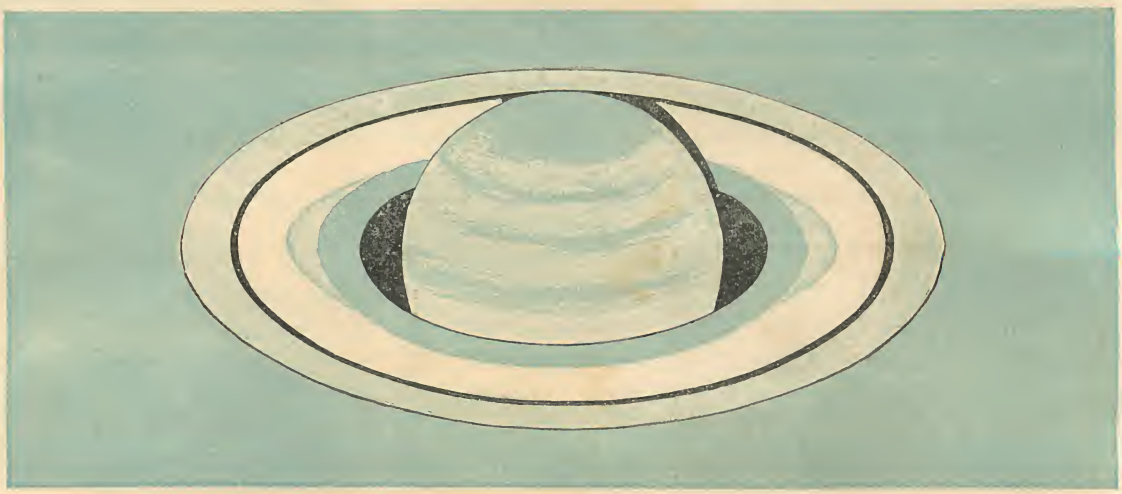


SPOTS SEEN BY SCHROETER.

METEOR SEEN BY MR. M'NEVIN.



PHASES OF SATURN, 1861.



SATURN APRIL 7, 1856, AS SEEN BY MR. BOND.

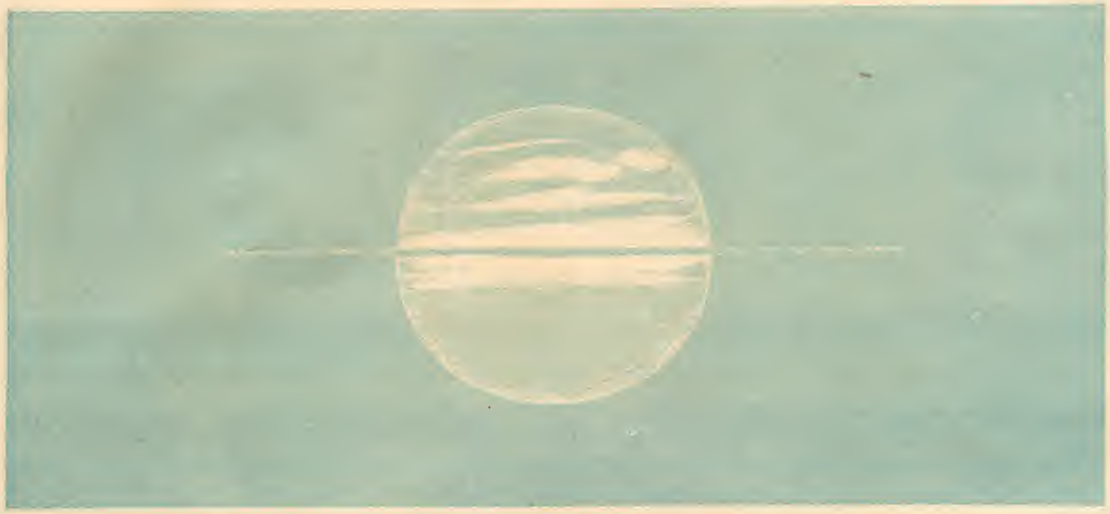
METEOR SEEN IN NORTH AMERICA, JULY 20, 1860.

At 9h. 45m. p.m. of the 20th of July the most brilliant meteor which has been visible for some time was seen by several observers in North America. The descriptions of it are, however, much at variance, both as to size and colour and shape. Some describe it as two dumbbells tied together; others saw several distinct bodies; some observers describe it as big as a man's head, and others not larger than a man's fist. The colours seen are variously described as red, white, blue, green, silver, and orange mixed, &c. In some places it is described as exploding with a loud report, and throwing off pieces. Professor Mitchell saw it when near the star Antares. He thinks that it really passed between Albany and New York, and comes to the conclusion that it was some twenty-seven miles above the surface of the Earth. The Engravings of it here given are from *Harper's Weekly*, and were taken by Mr. J Adams, at Saratoga Springs; by Mr. Avery, at Brooklyn; and Mr. M'Nevin, at Long Island.

SATURN'S RINGS.

During the latter part of this month Saturn will come into opposition with the Sun, and be visible throughout the whole night. But, although apparently as bright as ever to the naked eye, its appearance in a small telescope is rapidly becoming more uninteresting, and when the planet reappears in the middle of November its ring will be altogether invisible. In other respects, however, it will be most interesting for those furnished with exellent telescopes: its satellites will be more favourably seen, the irregularities of the ring will make their appearance shortly before it vanishes entirely, as also for some weeks after it comes into sight; and, although not presenting the same beautiful contour, or the various brightness or many divisions of the three great rings which surround it when its northern or southern surfaces are most exposed, it will be seen from the remarkable drawings made by Mr. Bond at the last disappearance of the ring in 1848 that even now we may expect some curious revelations of the architecture of this wonderful planetary system. As a contrast with these sketches, where we only see the edges of the ring, we add a drawing made by the same distinguished astronomer, when the Earth is at its greatest elevation above the plane of the ring. These drawings were made by means of the same instrument—viz., by the magnificent refractor at the Cambridge (U.S.) Observatory, of which establishment Mr. Bond was the celebrated director. Various drawings of Saturn have been given in former almanacks, and it will be useful to compare them with those taken by Mr. Bond, who has made a complete study of this planet.

It is not to be supposed that these breaks in the light of the edge of the ring have been discovered of late years. They were taken notice of by Sir W. Herschel at the time of the disappearance of the ring in July, 1789, and some interesting deductions were made from the observations. One point of light which he perceived made a revolution round the planet in 10h. 32m. 15s., and from this circumstance it appeared that it must have been situated on the ring, and he was thence led to believe that it was an integral part of the ring. This evidence, apparently so satisfactory, was brought into doubt by Schroeter, who observed the planet at the next disappearance of the ring in 1802-3. On one occasion he perceived one bright spot on the western part of the ring and two well-defined spots at the eastern: these three objects he kept in sight for upwards of eight hours on a winter's night, and he did not perceive the slightest change in their positions during that interval. The observations of Schroeter have been confirmed by Bond at the last disappearance of the ring. The latter astronomer constantly noticed those breaks and isolated points of light along the ring, and he could not have the slightest doubt, from repeated observations, that they remained quite stationary. He explains his own and Schroeter's observations by the fact that the inner and outer edges of the ring are both visible, whilst the Earth and Sun are nearly in the plane of the ring. The former is thicker than the latter, and will, consequently, reflect more light. In addition to this, the illuminated outer edge of the inner ring will be partly visible as a small streak of light; the outer edge of the outer ring will alone appear as an interrupted bright line. From all these circumstances—a bit of the inner edge of the inner ring being visible, a bit of the outer edge of the same, and the very thin and, perhaps, imperceptible line of the outer ring, turned towards the Earth and Sun—we perceive a broken and irregular chain of illuminated points. These points will remain visible, and retain



SATURN AS SEEN OCTOBER 18, 1848, BY MR. BOND.

SATURN AS SEEN OCTOBER 28, 1848, BY MR. BOND.

their positions, whether the ring rotates or not. The phenomenon noticed by Herschel *seems to* be of a different nature entirely, and may have been an irregularity on the surface of the ring. Laplace theoretically confirmed the period of rotation of the ring as given by Herschel—viz., that it made a complete revolution round the planet in 10h. 32m. Schroeter imagined that the spots detected by him were mountains on the ring of 100 miles in height. It would appear, nevertheless, that irregularities really exist on the ring, as, on some occasions, only *one* of the ansæ has been visible.

The total disappearance of the ring of Saturn occurs at 3h p m. of November 23.

NEBULÆ.

It is during the spring months that the greatest nebulous region in the heavens is most advantageously seen, though during the summer, autumn, and winter quarters the most remarkable ones—such as those of Orion, Andromeda, the Dumb-bell, the great clusters situated in Ophiuchus and Sagittarius—are more favourably examined. To reduce the fixed stars and Milky Way, visible to the unaided sight, into one grand abstract system, where the different magnitudes, the congregated myriads, and the order and number of the components are taken consecutively into review, seems, in the present state of science, as much, if not more, than it is in the power of man to effect; but how much more difficult when the nebulæ and clusters of all shapes and forms, down to the remotest and faintest visible in Lord Rosse's mirror, are added to the list. In the diversity of form observed in the latter another difficulty makes its appearance: we notice the greatest regularity in the globular clusters—the round, elliptical, and spiral nebulæ resembling the most symmetrical of cometary shapes—whilst in some we rather seem to behold the zigzag of the momentary spark of lightning, or the irregular remnants of cloud scattered and torn asunder by the tempest. Professor Alexander has been the first who has made a detailed examination of those various objects in their individual bearing, and who has endeavoured to refer their construction to the simple laws of nature, where we see mechanical action and chemical agency at work in the same manner as in the every-day world. How difficult such a task can be is made apparent from the different structures which are represented in the present diagrams, and which are taken from the drawings collected with such zeal by Sir J. Herschel in the northern and southern heavens.

By far the greater majority of the nebulæ are of a circular or elliptical shape, and are so far regular in respect to form. They can likewise be classified according to the degree of condensation they exhibit, some of them being highly condensed at the centre, that part being almost as bright and as *solid*, apparently, as a fixed star. Between this degree and the perfectly uniform aspect exhibited by some of those objects we find every intermediate class. They may be again classified according to their size and degree of brightness, which is equally variable; and, lastly, according to the degree of *resolution* which they exhibit when examined with powerful telescopes. This last expression signifies whether the object is really *nebulous* (or apparently of the same nature as comets when looked at through a telescope), or whether they can be separated into stars, whence they take the name of clusters. By far the great majority of the bodies hitherto discovered of this nature belongs to the class of proper nebulæ, and the most powerful instruments have been turned on them ineffectually to perceive any traces of stars or star-dust in their constitution. It is, however, to be noticed that many nebulæ which were formerly supposed to be of this cometary nature have, under more modern and powerful glasses, been recognised and separated into discrete stellar points; and from this circumstance, and the little and dubious knowledge we possess on purely cometary matter, it is now generally believed that all those faint patches of light are, in reality, masses of stars, only too far removed, the components too small and too closely packed together, to be distinctly visible in their starry character. The nebular hypothesis by which those objects were presumed to be the elements of worlds of stars, or stars themselves, to be hereafter developed and condensed from the chaos in which they now exist, into solitary suns giving heat and light to attendant planets, though maintained by many great names, has been gradually abandoned of late years, and the other more natural and simpler explanation given of those great mysterious bodies has been adopted.

Sir W. Herschel found that the nebulæ in the sky are generally arranged in strata which were sometimes of a great length. By keeping his telescope

THE CRAB NEBULA, FROM A DRAWING BY M. SECCHI.

METEOR SEEN BY MR. J. A. ADAMS.

METEOR SEEN BY MR. AVERY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

fixed and stationary, he counted thirty-one nebulæ which passed through the field of view in an interval of thirty-six minutes. He perceived many double nebulæ, and even some triple ones, in another stratum. Some of those objects had the form of a fan, or a brush of light; some resembled comets; in a few the stellar and nebulous nature appeared to be combined, or a fixed star surrounded by an uniform nebulous atmosphere. In one or two the central part was altogether wanting, the nebulæ thus presenting the aspect of a *ring* of cometary light. But the largest and brightest nebulæ are those which are most irregular in outline: such are those of Orion, which resembles the head of a whale; the bright nebula in Taurus, which throws out claws like a crab; the Dumb-bell nebula, which resembles a double-headed shot; that in the shape of the Greek letter omega, &c., &c.

CRAB NEBULA.

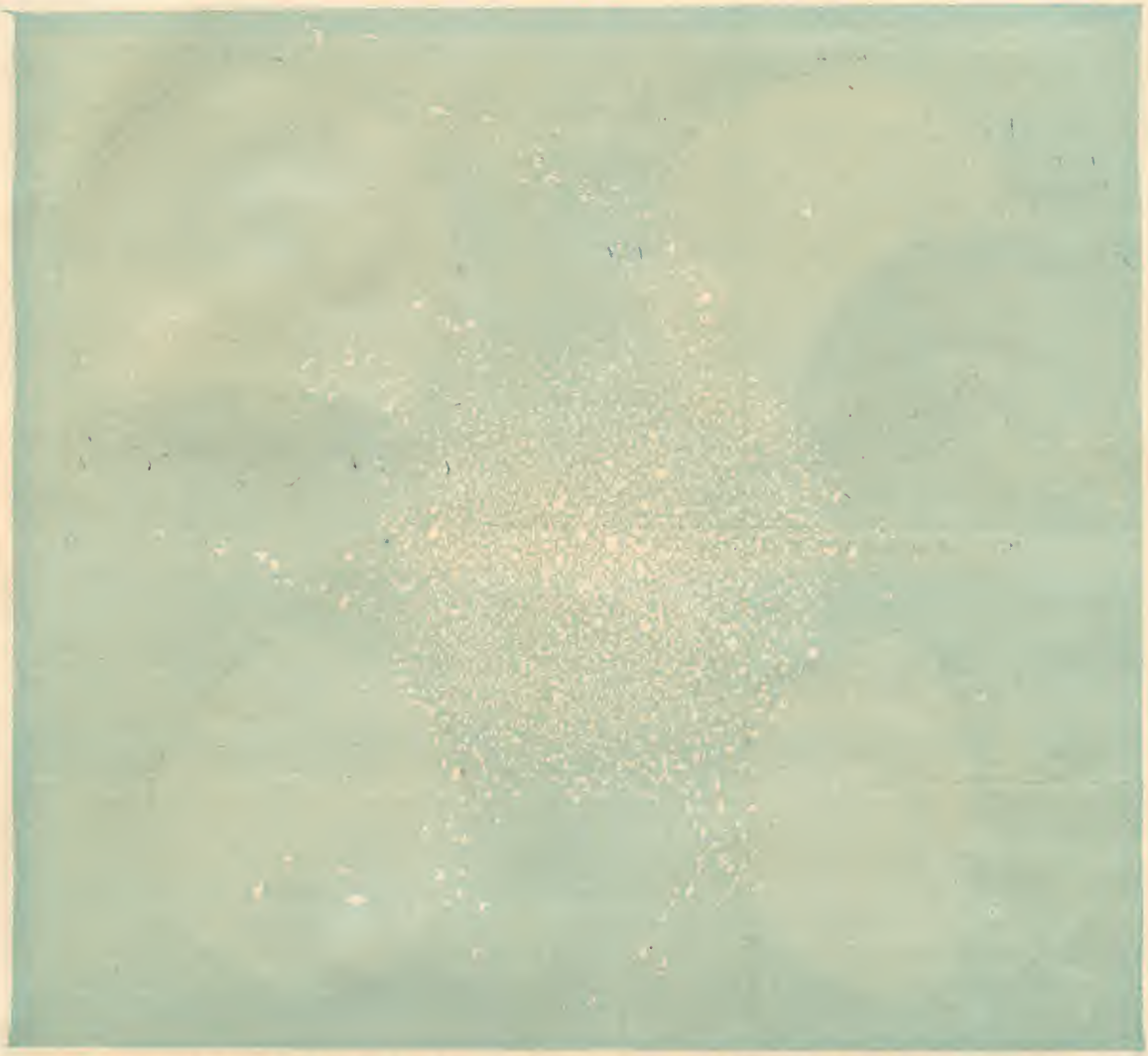
THIS is a splendid object in the constellation of Taurus, and is easily found by means of a small telescope; but, in order to bring out all the details, a high power is necessary when symptoms of revolution are perceived in it and the "claws" make their appearance. The above Engraving is from a drawing by Professor Secchi, and agrees closely with that made by Lord Rosse. It is best seen during the winter months, and is situated at 5h. 24m. R.A. and 21° 54′ N. declination.

VENUS.

DURING the last four months of 1861 Venus will be the evening star, and be increasing in brilliancy during that period. Although not favourably situated for observation in the months of October and November, it will be at a greater altitude during the month of December and in January of 1862, and its various phases and the appearances on its surface can be followed with considerable convenience up to the epoch of its inferior conjunction with the Sun. In the accompanying diagram its different phases, and the relative sizes of its disc, are given for the year 1861.

The spots on Venus, as seen with different telescopes and by different individuals, gave rise to a very curious discussion more than a century ago. The observer, Bianconi (making use of a telescope by Campani of sixty-six feet in focal length, with which, he says, in the fine atmosphere of Rome the planet appeared of the size of the Moon, and the dark spots on its surface were as distinctly visible as the so-called seas on our satellite), came to the conclusion that the time of its rotation on its axis—the length of its day, in other words—was equal to twenty-four of our days. On February 9, 1726, he saw two dark spots in the interior part of the crescent of Venus, both of which appeared as semicircles, although of different sizes, that which lay towards the northern horn being considerably smaller than that at the southern part. On March 5 of the same year he again perceived exactly the same appearances, and in exactly the same situations. During the interval he had seen other spots coming into sight, and he concluded that they successively appeared from one evening to another, and that the planet had not made more than one revolution in these twenty-four days. In July of the same year he perceived a different series of spots, and, from following them day by day, he came to the conclusion that the time taken for Venus to rotate on its axis—the length of its day, in other words—was fully equal to upwards of twenty-four of our days. The same result followed from his observations in the autumn of 1727 and the January of 1728. In order to be certain that the time of rotation which he had deduced—and which he concluded was 24⅝ days—was quite correct, he states that on one occasion (February 26, 1726) when he was observing the planet the Barberini Palace intercepted his view for three hours. At the end of that time he perceived that the spots were nearly, if not exactly, *in the same position* that they were at the commencement of his observations, and he could not, of course, believe otherwise than that the rotation of Venus was very slow, almost as slow as the Sun, on which we observe the same spots for nearly a fortnight.

Nearly sixty years before the observations of Bianchini this planet engaged the attention of the celebrated Cassini. But the results which the latter deduced were totally different from those given by Bianchini, and they have the great advantage that they were consecutively made, and the appear-



CLUSTER IN HERCULES, AS SEEN WITH THE TWENTY-FEET REFRACTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY BY MR. J. BREEN.

ances followed almost from minute to minute. He first took notice of the spots of Venus in October 14, 1666, but it was not until the following April that he observed them with sufficient accuracy to detect their motion, and was able to deduce the time of rotation from them. On the morning of the 20th of April he perceived a bright spot on the disc of Venus, and he continued to observe it and remark a very perceptible motion in it for some hours. On May 9 he again saw this bright spot, and followed its motion for upwards of an hour. On the 10th and 13th of May he saw it in the same position as on the morning of the 9th. On the 5th and 6th of June he again detected it. From all those observations he came to the conclusion that the period of rotation was 23h. 21m., and that, consequently, the length of the day of Venus was but little different from that of the Earth. On the publication of Bianchini's observations the younger Cassini attempted to reconcile the two different series of observations made by his father and Bianchini, and, whilst giving full credit to the latter for the truth of his descriptions and drawings, he was of opinion that he had unconsciously mistaken one spot for another; and even in the case of the observation of February 26, where the slow motion of the spot was apparent for an interval of three hours, he considered that a mistake of one spot for another was committed. This opinion has generally been received in later times, and the observations of Cassini have been proved by numerous astronomers. The most conclusive set of observations on this subject are those made by Professor De Vico, at Rome, in 1841, with one of Cauchoix's telescopes of six inches aperture. He concluded from the spots which he observed that the time of its rotation on its axis was 23h. 21m. 22s. The inclination of the Equator to the ecliptic he found to be 53 deg. 12m., from which it follows that a great change takes place in the seasons of this planet.

Schroeter attempted to deduce the time of rotation of Venus from other considerations. Many observers have noticed when they attentively scrutinise the interior part of the crescent of Venus that they have perceived a notched and irregular appearance (altogether different from the outer and circular boundary) like the irregularities on the Moon, though on a more minute scale. This they have supposed very naturally to arise from the mountains and valleys on its surface, which are irregularly illuminated by the sunshine. On one occasion (December 28, 1789) Schroeter was able to see even an isolated point of light distinctly separated from the crescent. He was not able to see it for nearly two years after this time, when he caught sight of it on December 25, 27, and 30, 1791, and, by comparing those four observations one with the other, he came to the conclusion that the planet turned upon its axis in 23h. 20m. 59s.

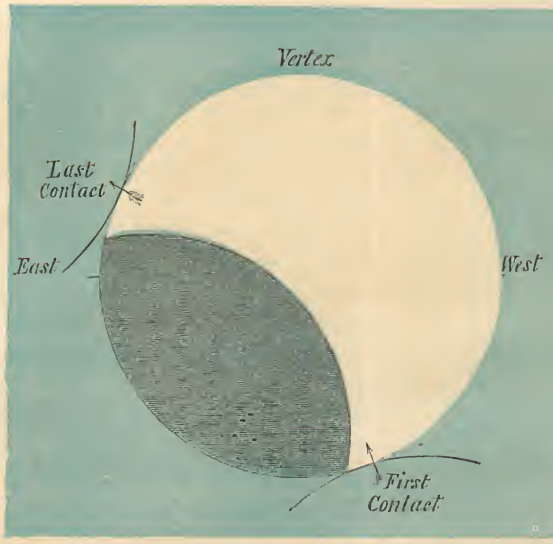
In looking at Venus attentively it will be perceived that the circular or exterior part is considerably brighter than the inner part of the crescent, and it will be noticed that, when a thin cloud goes over it, this brighter part of the planet will remain bright and visible when the other part has totally faded away. This has been supposed to be due to the atmosphere of Venus, the rays from the Sun becoming more feeble as they pass further from the zenith, having to pass through greater depths of the atmosphere. The existence of an atmosphere is proved in other respects. Thus, for instance, when Venus presents its most slender crescent (like the Moon when a day old), it has been noticed that the outer boundary always exceeds a semicircle, which could not happen if the solid body of the planet were alone illumined by the Sun. It has, therefore, been concluded that a portion of its atmosphere is illuminated at the same time; which would explain the light observed exterior to the semicircle.

A small telescope will likewise show us that when Venus presents to us phases like the Moon when between one and six days old the horns will not be equally pointed; and it has been noticed that, in general, the southern is the more blunted or rounded of the two. It will likewise be noticed that in other respects it is not a perfect crescent; that one of the horns is sometimes larger, or broader, than the other.

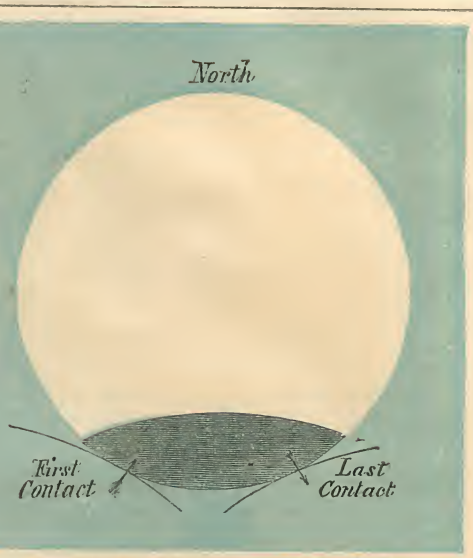
Venus has sometimes been seen during the daytime with the naked eye, under favourable conditions of the atmosphere, as in 1716 and 1750. It is at its greatest lustre sixty-nine days before and after the period of inferior conjunction.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON IN 1861.

THE only eclipses which are visible at London during the year 1861 are the partial eclipse of the Moon on the morning of December 17, and the total eclipse of the Sun (visible as a partial one at London) which occurs on the afternoon of December 31. The former is visible to that half of the globe whose central point is 125 deg. of west longitude and 24 deg. 20m. of north latitude. Consequently, as London is almost out of those limits, and the Moon will set about ten minutes before the middle of the eclipse, it will be seen but very imperfectly there and at other parts of the British Islands. The magnitude of the eclipse is only 18-100ths of the Moon's diameter.



ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, DECEMBER 31, 1861.



ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

OCCULTATION OF OMICRON LEONIS BY THE MOON.

DISAPPEARS APRIL 20, 1H. 41M MORN. REAPPEARS APRIL 20, 2H. 29M MORN.

OCCULTATION OF SIGMA SCORPII BY THE MOON.

DISAPPEARS APRIL 26, 10H 35M. AFTERN. REAPPEARS APRIL 26, 11H. 38M. AFTERN.

The first contact of the penumbra occurs at Dec. 17, 5h. 44m. a.m.
First contact with the shadow ,, ,, 7h. 27m. ,,
Middle of the eclipse ,, ,, 8h. 18m. ,,
Last contact with the shadow ,, ,, 9h. 9m. ,,
Last contact with the penumbra ,, ,, 10h. 52m. ,,

Nothing remarkable can, therefore, be expected from the observation of this eclipse, and we need scarcely expect to see the lustre of the Moon perceptibly dimmed.

The eclipse of the Sun which occurs on the afternoon of December 31 will be more favourably seen. On this occasion nearly one-half of the Sun's disc will be obscured at London. The eclipse will be total in the North Atlantic Ocean and the western part of Africa, and visible as a partial one in South America, the South Atlantic Ocean, and a considerable part of Africa and Europe. The times of the beginning, the greatest eclipse, and the end, in the mean times of the places mentioned, are as follows:—

	BEGINS.	MIDDLE OF ECLIPSE.	ENDS.
London	Dec. 31, 1h. 51m.	.. 2h. 53m.	.. 3h. 52m.
Cambridge	,, 1 51	.. 2 53	.. 3 51
Oxford	,, 1 45	.. 2 47	.. 3 45
Liverpool	,, 1 37	.. 2 37	.. 3 33
Dublin	,, 1 21	.. 2 20	.. 3 16
Edinburgh ...	,, 1 36	.. 2 33	.. 3 27

At London 47-100ths of the Sun's disc is obscured; at Cambridge, 46-100ths; at Oxford, 45-100ths; at Liverpool, 41-100ths; at Dublin, 38-100ths; and at Edinburgh, 37-100ths.

In the Almanacks for 1858 and 1860 full particulars are given of the phenomena which are observed in partial and total eclipses. In the present instance scarcely any diminution of light may be expected, considerable as the portion of the Sun's disc which is obscured may appear. To those furnished with telescopes, however, the examination of the pointed extremities of the solar crescent may be of interest. These may appear rounded, or blunted, or otherwise distorted from the elevations and depressions on the lunar surface; and the same may, perhaps, be seen along the periphery of the Moon when projected on the Sun. To the general observer, however, the late eclipses of 1858 and 1860 may be an example of the degree of darkness and the phenomena which may be expected. Both of those were considerably greater than the present one.

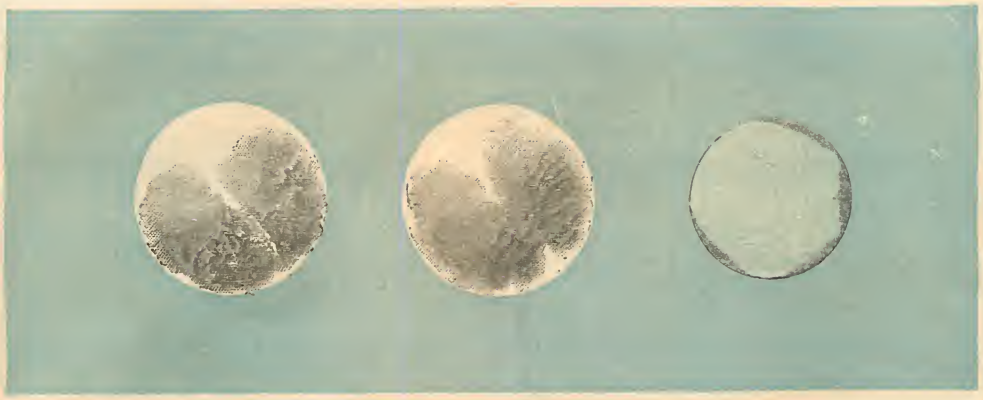
In addition to the eclipse of the Moon on December 16, which will be visible during its total phase in America, and, towards the end, in Asia and Australia, and that of the Sun on December 31, visible in the western part of Europe, Asia Minor, the northern part of Africa, the northern part of South America, and the southern part of North America, there will be two other eclipses of the Sun, neither of which will, however, be visible at London, viz:—

Eclipse of the Sun on January 10, 1861. Australia is the only part of terra firma on which this eclipse will be visible, with the exception of some of the islands belonging to Africa and Asia.

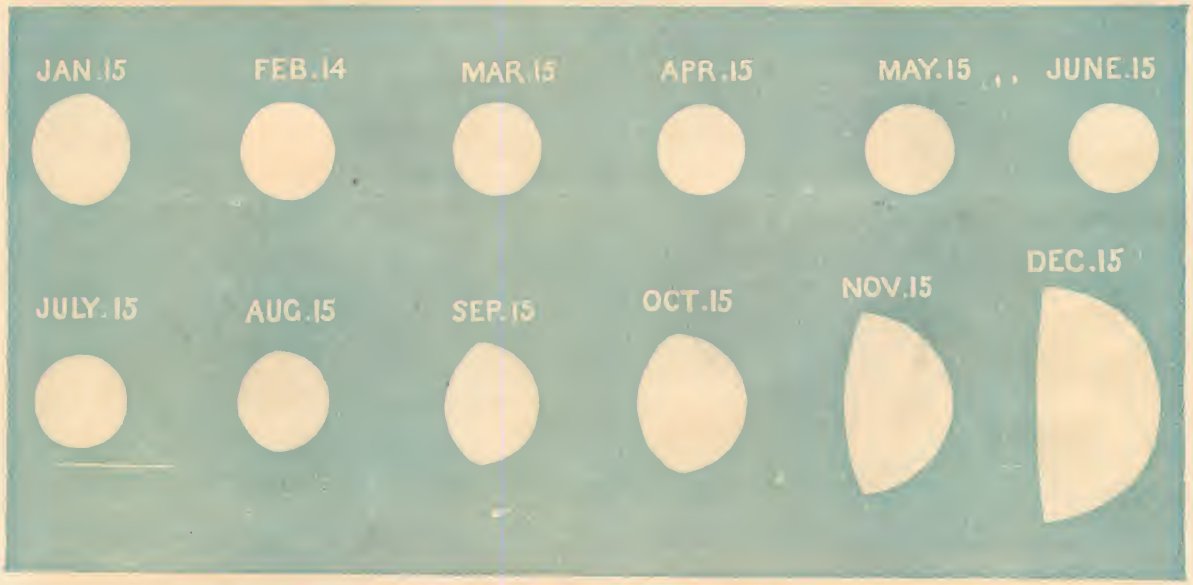
Eclipse of the Sun on July 7, 1861. This eclipse will be visible in the southern part of Asia and the greater northern part of Australia, as likewise in many of the islands lying near those parts.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

SINCE the discovery of the four satellites of Jupiter, on January 7, 1610, by Galileo, they have been made the subject of the labours of many successive astronomers in regard to the exact theory of their movements, affording, as those latter do, an easy and very simple, although not very exact, method of determining the longitude. Thus it has been noticed that if two observers, furnished with two instruments of different power, determine the time of the disappearance, or reappearance, of any of the satellites from the shadow of Jupiter, their results will differ in most cases by many seconds, and sometimes by many minutes. The longitudes deduced from the immersions and emersions have, likewise, been found to differ considerably: thus, it was found that the difference of longitude between Paris and Vienna would be 55m. 35s. in taking the immersions of the first and second satellites, and 56m. 43s. in making use of the emersions only; but the mean of the two, or 56m. 9s., agrees pretty closely with the true difference of longitude, or 56m. 11s. This will serve as a favourable example of the degree of accuracy which may be expected from such observations.



JUPITER'S SATELLITES. BY MR. DAWES.

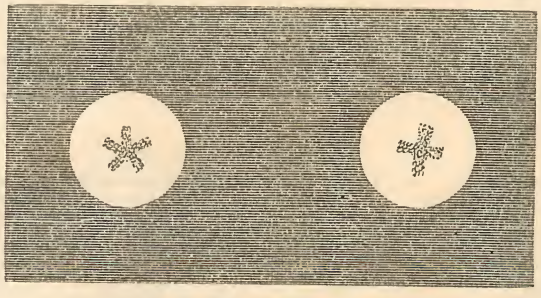


RELATIVE APPEARANCES OF MARS DURING THE YEAR 1861.

As a means of determining the approximate longitude, however, it will doubtless continue to be made use of, although the Moon will always be preferred in obtaining the exact result. In making these and similar observations, the observer should be very careful in having the instrument in a convenient position, and in being himself perfectly at ease, and likewise in having the eye at rest shortly before the moment of occultation. A neglect of this advice frequently deteriorates the observation.

There are a few instances on record of one, if not more, of the satellites being visible to the naked eye, but, although they are as bright as stars of the sixth magnitude, yet their proximity to the primary planet makes them as invisible to the unaided sight as stars of the sixth magnitude are at the time of full Moon. It will be noticed as they pass behind the disc of Jupiter or into the shadow of the planet, or when the Moon passes over them, that they take a perceptible time before they totally disappear; thus showing that they have perceptible discs, and, in this respect, being unlike the stars, which disappear suddenly and in the "twinkling of an eye." M. Whiston found that the first satellite emplcys 1m.10s., the second 2m.20s, the third 3m. 40s., and the fourth 5m. 30s. to enter into the shadow of the planet. The real diameter of the first satellite, as seen from the Earth, is almost exactly one second of an arc; that of the second satellite, 91-100ths of a second; that of the third is equal to 1 second and 49 100ths; and that of the fourth to 1 second and 27-100ths. As seen from the surface of Jupiter, the first satellite would appear in the sky as nearly of the same size as the Moon. The second and third satellites would appear about half the size of the Moon in diameter, whilst the fourth would only be one-quarter of the size of the Moon. They vary between two and three thousand miles in diameter.

The telescopic aspects of those bodies have engaged the attention of the possessors of powerful telescopes, who have deduced some curious results from them. It has been found that they vary very considerably in brightness, and appear to alternate in lustre from evening to evening, the first satellite taking the lead in brilliancy on one evening, occasionally the second is as bright as the others, but the third is for the most part that which appears of the greatest magnitude. The first satellite is of a quiet yellow tint; the second is whiter, and even sometimes takes an ashy or bluish tint; the colour of the third is white; and that of the fourth of a dark grey, although Herschel thought that he sometimes detected an orange or even reddish tint in its otherwise quiet colour. At other times he thought that he perceived spots on its surface, and a large spot at the centre was occasionally so conspicuous that the satellite presented an annular appearance, being brightest at the edges. By carefully following and noting their fluctuations of brilliancy, Herschel came to the conclusion that this occurred periodically, and at particular parts of their orbits, as he found that the first and second satellites were brightest at that part of their orbits which is between the greatest easterly elongation and conjunction. The third satellite was found to be brightest at the two elongations, and the fourth a short time before and after the opposition. There could only be one way of accounting for those changes—viz, that those satellites, like our own Moon, always turn the same face to the primary planet, whilst



SPOTS ON JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

to a spectator on the earth every part of their surface was successively visible, but, as those *changeable* hemispheres had not the same reflective powers, they of course varied at the same time in brilliancy.

That the satellites vary on successive nights in brightness is easily perceptible with the help of a small telescope. But it requires not only a very powerful instrument, but a very keen sight and an extraordinarily clear atmosphere, in order to detect the appearances seen by Professor Secchi at Rome. These observations do not confirm the discoveries of

THE MOON WHEN FULL AND GIBBOUS.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WITH THE NORTHUMBERLAND TELESCOPE BY MR. J. BREEN.

Herschel in regard to the satellite always turning the same face towards its primary, and is in opposition to the theory that the time of rotation of the satellite on its axis is equal to the time in which it makes a revolution round the planet. But these observations require confirmation, and a further series of them must be made before the fact detected by Herschel can be laid aside. In the meantime we give the figures in which Professor Secchi represents the spots seen by him in the satellites; and also their appearance while transiting the disc of the planet, as seen by the Rev. W. R. Dawes.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MOON.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1860 an Engraving of a positive photograph of the Moon is given, taken by means of the Northumberland telescope of the Cambridge Observatory. We here give three other photographs taken by the same instrument and means—one when the Moon is about half full, which is the best time to see it. A short description of the different features in the lunar surface is given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1860.

THE HARVEST MOON.

By looking down the column of "Moon Rising" during the months of August, September, and October, it will be seen that when the Moon is near the full it rises nearly at the same time on successive nights, whilst the differences of the times of setting are then the greatest. This phenomenon is called the Harvest Moon, and the continual presence of its full orb throughout the night adds greatly to the charm of that beautiful season. The husbandman and gleaner, thus favoured by nature, can pursue their labours far into the night; and the huntsman is cheered up and lighted onward on his homeward path by the calm splendour of our satellite, which is rising in all its majesty in the east, at the same time as the orb of day is setting in the west. The cause of this phenomenon lies in the fact that the Moon, whilst constantly moving towards the east (by which its times of rising and setting, if it remained at the same distance from the Equator, *would always be* retarded), is continually changing its place to the north and south of the Equator. If the effects of the eastward motion, combined with the motion of the Moon to the south, will thus sometimes retard the rising of the Moon more than the former alone would do, it will also act in a contrary sense, and, if the Moon when passing to the east at the same time be moving towards the north, the latter will partially compensate for the former, and, even in very northerly latitudes, the northerly motion of the Moon will so check the retardation in the time of rising produced by its easterly movement that it may sometimes rise at the same moment on two consecutive evenings. In other words, when the Moon is in Leo she may rise 1h 17m. later every day; but when it is in Aries her orbit is so oblique to the horizon that thirteen degrees of it rise in the short space of seventeen minutes, so that when the Moon is in the latter position it will rise for several successive nights at the same hour. It might be thought that this phenomenon would be noticed every month, as the Moon is in the constellation of Aries at each revolution, but, though this certainly happens, yet it is only when the Moon is full that it appears so remarkable as to catch the popular attention. As the Sun and Moon are in opposite signs when the latter is full, the Sun will be in the signs of Virgo and Libra when the Moon is in Pisces and Aries, and, consequently, it must be in the autumnal months that the most favourable times for observing this phenomenon will happen. There will thus be two full Moons in the year in which it will rise for almost a week together at the same time as the Sun sets. The first is the Harvest Moon, in September; the second the Huntsman's Moon, in October.

As the Moon is not situated in the ecliptic, but moves in a circle inclined to it, it may happen that some of the Harvest Moons are more remarkable than others; this cause, likewise, producing an influence on the successive times of rising of the Moon at this period of the year. The most remarkable Harvest Moons occur at intervals of 18⅔ years, as in 1802, 1820, 1839, 1857, 1875, &c., when the Moon rises nearly at the same time for the longest period. The least beneficial occur likewise at the same intervals of time, such as those of 1812, 1831, 1849, 1867, &c. We can readily follow the phenomenon of the Harvest Moon by drawing its course, when in the signs of Pisces and Aries, on a celestial globe, by which all the changes can easily be seen.

The phenomenon of the Moon rising at the *same instant* on two consecutive evenings can scarcely take place in the British Islands. The latitude of the place must exceed 61 deg. to allow of this taking place strictly.

During the months of August, September, and October, we can watch the Moon's changes very conveniently, and, with the help of a moderate telescope, observe the illuminated stripe which successively comes into sight every evening, and the variations produced in the shadows of the mountains by the different altitudes of the Sun at those portions of the lunar orb. We give a telescopic photograph of the appearance of the Half Moon as taken with the Northumberland equatorial of the Cambridge Observatory by Mr. J. Breen. It is copied from a positive collodion picture.

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12 Table Spoons	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0
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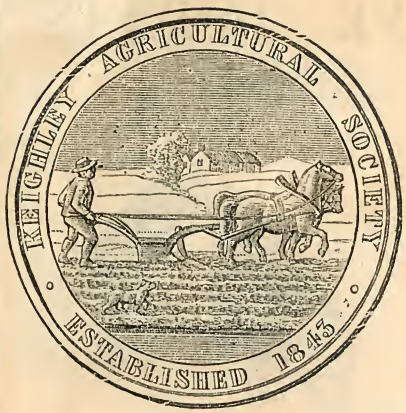

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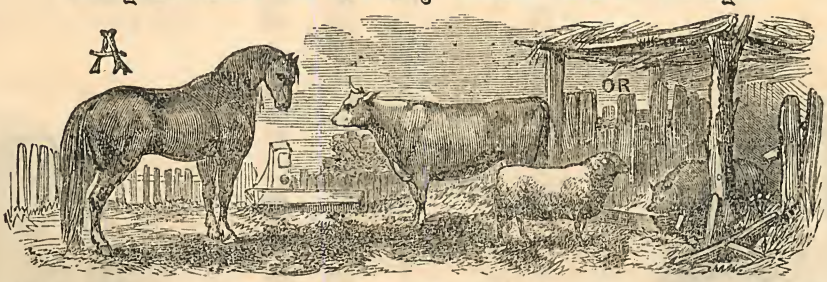

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	Granby-street	LEICESTER.
	Exchange-street	WOLVERHAMPTON.
	The Low Pavement	CHESTERFIELD.
	Wharf-street	STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
	Burnt Tree	DUDLEY.
	The Cross	WORCESTER.
	King-street, Bristol	SOUTH WALES.
	Crampton Quay	DUBLIN.
	Cook-street	CORK.
	Union-street-lane	EDINBURGH.
	St. Vincent-street	GLASGOW.
	279, Rue St. Honoré	PARIS.

Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS take this opportunity of announcing to PRIVATE FAMILIES that their ALES, so strongly recommended by the Medical Profession, may be procured in BOTTLES and CASKS, and on DRAUGHT, from all the most respectable Wine and Beer Merchants and Licensed Victuallers, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being especially asked for.

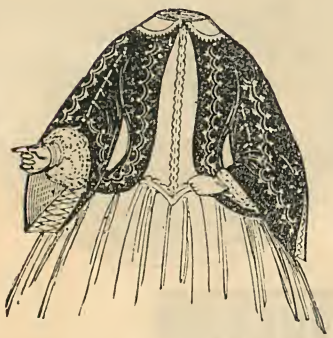
When in Bottles the genuiness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written across it, upon *red and white* ground striped.

THE BREWERY, BURTON-ON-TRENT, October, 1860.

FORD'S AIXA AND ZOUAVE JACKETS.

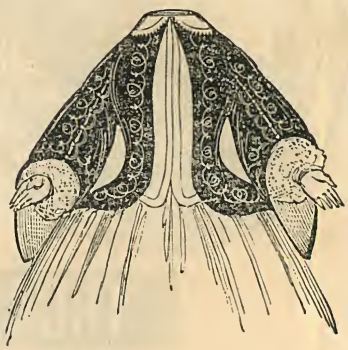
(A few Illustrations of Jackets selected from by far the largest Stock in Europe.)

1



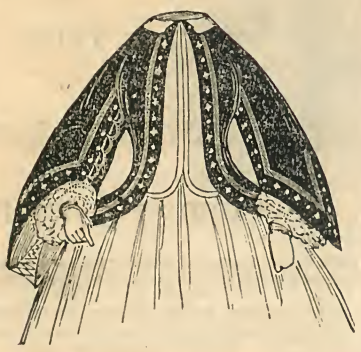
Cashmere or cloth Zouave, beautifully braided, 21s.
Lyons Velvet .. .. .. 2½ to 4 guineas.
Marcella, with Vest complete .. .. .. 21s.

2



Superfine cloth .. .. 16s. 9d.
Cachmere, all colours, same price, braided in gold.
Rich Velvet, 42s.; or, plain, 31s. 6d., lined throughout.

3



Rich Velvet, with Stars or Sequins .. 42s. 0d.
Cachmere or cloth .. .. 14s. 9d.

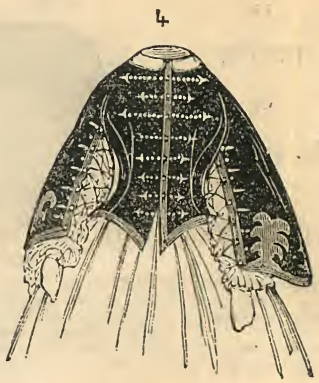
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, POST-FREE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

FORD'S EUPEPLON MANTLES—the beautiful "Peplos," in all Reasonable Materials.

WATERPROOF CLOAKS, OPERA MANTLES, RIDING HABITS AND RIDING TROUSERS FOR LADIES,

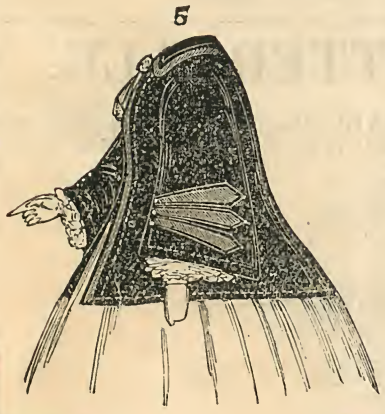
DRESSING GOWNS, EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS, &c., &c.

4



FORD'S AIXA JACKET, beautifully fitting and richly braided.
Superfine Cloth .. .. 21s.
Lyons Velvet .. .. .. 42s. and 63s.

5



Superfine cloth .. .. 15s. 0d.
Sealskin, all colours .. .. 21s. 0d.
Cachmere, of all colours, beautifully trimmed .. .. 21s. 0d.
Plain cloth, this shape .. .. .. 10s. 6d.

6

Very fine Cloth or Cachmere, braided and ornamented with black or steel beads, lined throughout with Silk .. .. 2½ guineas.
Plain Velvet Jackets, this shape .. 31s. 6d.

42, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

It is important that the reader should closely observe the dates of the letters annexed, the first having been written seventeen years ago, and forwarded to Messrs. T. ROBERTS and CO. by Mr. ALEXANDER, of Great Yarmouth.

The second letter, just received, is from Mr. F. R. M. KING, of Gorleston, and it is important to notice that Mr. W. Prentice, who wrote the first letter seventeen years ago, has continued the use of

PARR'S LIFE PILLS

ever since.

"High-street, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth,
June 20, 1843.

"Sir,—I hereby declare that I have received a very great benefit from PARR'S LIFE PILLS. My case, Sir, is briefly this: I had been a long time afflicted with the Rheumatism, that I could not dress or undress alone; with violent pains in my bones all over, and joints so stiff I could hardly walk. Some twelve or fourteen years ago I had a dreadful fall and hurt my ribs and side very much; the ill effects of that increased as I advanced in years, and was so bad the winter before last that I could not stand my work a whole day, and of a night could not turn myself in my bed without the most excruciating pain. I fortunately resolved to try PARR'S PILLS, not with much hope of success, for I was too bad to expect it. I took, I think, about four small boxes in two months, and, astonishing to relate, in that short time I was completely cured. I would willingly have taken them two years to have received half the benefit I did; by that time I was as well as ever I was in my life, and as free from pain, and, thank God, so I have continued for a whole twelvemonth. I still take a few occasionally. I never have since had the least symptoms of any of the pains with which I was before so grievously tormented. Indeed, I don't recollect one year out of fifty that I was so perfectly free from pain as during the last. I really do believe they are the best medicine ever offered to the public; they not only invigorate the body, but they also enliven and exhilarate the mind. You are at liberty to make use of this, or of my name to any of the above facts, which I will verify on oath if required.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM PRENTICE.

P.S.—I have several friends trying them, and some of them have received considerable benefit already; the greatest difficulty is to persuade them to persevere, and, if they don't, I am persuaded it is but little use. I say to all persevere, and they will be certain of success.

To Mr. Alexander, Stationer, King-street, Yarmouth, Norfolk.

This day, September 25, 1860, Messrs. T. ROBERTS and CO. have received a letter from Mr. F. R. M. KING, of Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, in which he says:—

"Gorleston, Great Yarmouth.

"Dear Sirs,—I will thank you to send me without delay the usual quantity of PARR'S PILLS. Mr. W. PRENTICE, of this place, still continues to take PARR'S PILLS, and always obtains them from my shop.

"Your attention will much oblige,
"Yours respectfully,
"F. R. M. KING."

THE ABOVE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES, AND CLEARLY PROVE THAT

PARR'S LIFE PILLS

ARE A SAFE AND VALUABLE MEDICINE, RESTORING FROM SICKNESS TO HEALTH, AND PRESERVING IT TO THE LATEST PERIOD OF LIFE.

Mr. W. PRENTICE resides at Gorleston, and is now nearly ninety years of age, enjoying excellent health.

Persons who are suffering from headache or indigestion, whether arising from constitutional inaction, biliary disarrangement or over-indulgence at the table, are particularly recommended to try PARR'S PILLS. They have never been known to fail in affording immediate relief. PARR'S LIFE PILLS are the best medicine for bilious ailments, scorbutic complaints, affections of the nervous system, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in the head and limbs, oppression of the chest, indigestion, redundancy of bile, dizziness of the eyes, violent pains across the forehead, impaired memory, sick headache, restlessness and bad dreams, stuporific dozing, flatulency, costiveness, &c.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, 11s. each. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

OBSERVE.—That round the sides of each box of the genuine medicine is affixed the ENGLISH GOVERNMENT STAMP, on which is engraved, in WHITE letters on a RED ground, the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS."

Sole Proprietors,
T. ROBERTS & CO., 8, CRANE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

KEATING'S

COUGH LOZENGES.

Statistics show that 50,000 persons annually fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the wet and wintry season, with a supply of

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

which possess the virtue of averting as well as of curing a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the young or for the aged—they soothe bronchial irritation, and for improving the voice, the Preacher, Statesman, Singer, and Actor, have long patronised them.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by

THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c.,
79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S

COD-LIVER OIL.

JUST IMPORTED.

THE PALE FROM NEWFOUNDLAND,
AND
THE LIGHT BROWN FROM NORWAY.

The supplies of the present season have never been surpassed, the fish being unusually fine, and the oil nearly tasteless.

Professors Taylor and Thompson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, have analysed, and pronounced the PALE NEWFOUNDLAND OIL the best and most desirable for invalids of very delicate constitution.

The LIGHT BROWN being more economical in price is brought within the reach of all classes.

No higher price need be paid than the following:—

Light Brown, 1s. 8d. per pint, or 3s. per quart.

Pale, 1s. 6d. half-pints, 2s. 6d. pints, 4s. 6d. quarts, or in five-pint bottles 10s. 6d. imperial measure; at

79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

JUVENILE PARTIES.—If you occasionally give these entertainments you cannot possibly make a more acceptable offering to your youthful guests than a Package of really fine Confections, and for that purpose we would especially recommend those called WOTHERSPOON'S VICTORIA LOZENGES, manufactured by Messrs. Wotherspoon and Co., of Glasgow and London, because they are free from all colouring matters, and are made by self-acting machinery, which renders them independent of manipulation in the process of manufacture. Messrs. W. and Co. having taken the precaution to make up these agreable sweets in neat packages bearing the name of their firm, you can have no difficulty in assuring yourselves of the genuineness of what you get. Not their least recommendation is their cheapness, as they are sold as low as a penny per packet and upwards, which we believe is as cheap as the common kinds of confections. They are flavoured with Peppermint, Cinnamon, Rose, Lemon, and a variety of other fine essences, and are to be had from the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the country.

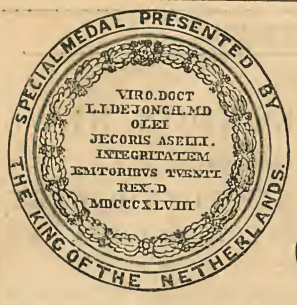
HAIR-DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London. ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes, without any effect to the skin, superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms. 3s. 6d. or 42 stamps.

CORNS, &c.—Mr. SPENCER, Chiropodist, may be consulted daily. Fee, half-a-sovereign. At home from Twelve till Five.—39, New Bond-street, W.

FOR PURITY OF COLOUR,
THE GLENFIELD STARCH IS THE BEST.
FOR ELASTICITY,
THE GLENFIELD STARCH IS UNRIVALLED.
FOR GLOSSY FINISH,
THE GLENFIELD STARCH IS INDISPENSABLE.
FOR ECONOMY,
THE GLENFIELD STARCH IS UNEQUALLED.

CHUBB'S LOCKS and *FIRE*PROOF SAFES, with all the newest improvements, Street-door Latches, Cash and Deed Boxes. Full illustrated price lists sent gratis and post-free. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

EXTRAORDINARY MERIT must belong to that which
PLEASES EVERY ONE,
And such is the case with the
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.



DR. DE JONGH'S

(KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM)

LIGHT BROWN

COD-LIVER OIL,

PRESCRIBED BY THE MOST EMINENT MEDICAL MEN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS THE SAFEST, SPEEDIEST, AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and, notwithstanding the active, and, in too many instances, unscrupulous, opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL over every other variety is incontestably established by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. In numberless instances, where other kinds of Cod-liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

CONSUMPTION, AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AN THROAT.

The extraordinary virtues of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL in Pulmonary Consumption may now be considered as fully established. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady.

The following high testimony to the efficacy of DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL in Diseases of the Chest is afforded by ALLEN G. CHATTAWAY, Esq., M.R.C.S., the eminent Surgeon of Leominster:—

"Having for some years extensively used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod-liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed consumption were placed under my care; in both the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and every possible sound to be heard in phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL; and now (1860) the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male) hunting, fishing, and shooting, are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen."

The same beneficial results attend the administration of this Oil in many Chronic Affections of the Throat as in Pulmonary Diseases. M. CHAMPOUILLON, the celebrated Physician to the Hospital of Val de Grâce, and DR. DANIELSEN, of Bergen, record, from considerable experience, that this Oil is most effectual in curing CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. No remedy so speedily allays, and permanently removes, the distressing irritation which provokes frequent and prolonged coughing. The actual benefit derived is thus conclusively stated by ARTHUR CRIDLAND, Esq., M.R.C.S.:—

"The effect of DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL on myself in the latter stage of hooping-cough last winter was remarkable. I suffered from excessive irritation of the larynx; consequently, I was greatly reduced in strength and appearance, and quite unable to attend to my professional duties. It occurred to me that the oil which I was frequently prescribing would benefit my own case, and after taking it a few days its good effect commenced, and at the end of six weeks I regained my usual health and strength, and had entirely lost the laryngial irritation, which was of a most harassing and fearfully distressing character.

"It is, therefore, with much pleasure I beg to add my testimony to the excellent results attendant on DR. DE JONGH'S OIL."

DISORDERS OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, where the appetite is capricious and digestion slow and painful, and the body becomes weak and wasted, without any apparent disease, this Oil, after a few weeks, and sometimes in a few days, has produced the most extraordinary transition to a state of normal health. This effect is thus described by the distinguished physician DR. EDWARD CAREY:—

"It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that this Cod-liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and, administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are at present acquainted."

DR. PEARCE, the popular Author of "Every Mother's Book," and the "Hygiene of Schools," observes:—

"I have extensively prescribed DR. DE JONGH'S OIL, and the more frequently I have an opportunity of observing its effects the more am I satisfied of its superiority to any other preparation of this valuable medicinal agent. The smallness of dose as compared with the Pale Oil is one advantage—both as regards economy and the decreased likelihood of offending an irritable stomach; and another, in many instances of equal importance, is the absence of that disagreeable and sickly taste which is one of the characteristics of the Pale Oil. In a large parish practice, and also in an establishment containing 150 children, I now prescribe none other than DR. DE JONGH'S OIL."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

In cases of prostration and emaciation produced by long sickness, by exposure to the deleterious influences of tropical and unhealthy climates, to vicissitudes of temperature, or where extreme heat, excessive labour, fatigue, bad nourishment, and other hardships have caused depressing lassitude, and reduced the vital forces, and where life appeared to be even at its lowest ebb, the restorative powers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL have been remarkably manifested. By its administration, the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation improved, reanimated, and regulated; and, when its use has been steadily persevered in, its peculiar tonic and nutritive properties have entirely restored health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitutions.

The actual benefit derived is thus described by BENJAMIN CLARKE, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., Author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod-liver Oil and its Uses":—

"Having myself taken both the Pale and Light-brown Cod-liver Oils for Debility, I am able, from my own experience, to remark upon their effects and comparative usefulness as remedial agents. After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN OIL. I received immediate relief; and its use was the means of my restoration to health. In their sensible properties and chemical constituents the Pale Oil and DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN OIL are distinct medicines; and, from my observation of their mode of action and effects, I must believe that I have seen many patients die, both in hospital and private practice, some of them of juvenile years, and others in the prime of life, who, in all probability, would have been cured if the medical properties of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN OIL had been known as they are now, and its use prescribed."

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; Capsuled and Labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature,
WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE,
By most respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the British Empire.

SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.